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THE

CHINESE REPOSITORY.

Vol. X.—May, 1841.—No. 5.

Art. I. *The historie of the great and mightie kingdome of China, and the situation thereof; togither with the great riches, huge citties, politike gouernement, and rare inuentions in the same.* Translated out of Spanish by R. Parke. London. Printed by I. Wolfe for Edward White, and are to be sold at the little north doore of Paules, at the signe of the gun. 1588.

Some months have now elapsed since any of the old writers on China have been served up for the entertainment of our readers. In the meantime several authors have fallen in our way, the oldest and the rarest of which is the one here introduced. The reasons assigned by Parke for translating the 'historie' out of Spanish and putting it into print, two centuries and a half ago, would be a sufficient apology, if any were needed, for our now taking the work 'in hande.' As the 'good courteous reader' may like to know these reasons, we introduce them here entire. They are addressed, "To the right worshipfull and famous gentleman, M. Thomas Candish esquire, increase of honore and happie attempts." And thereupon the translator thus proceeds.

"It is now aboue fiue and thirty years passed, right worshipfull, since that young, sacred, and prudent prince, king Edward the sixt of happie memorie, went about the discouerie of Cathaia and China, partly of desire that the good young king had to enlarge the Christian faith, and partlie to finde out some where in those regions ample vent of the cloth of England, for the mischiefs that grew about that time neerer home, aswel by contempt of our commodities, as by the

arrestes of his merchantes in the Empire, Flanders, France, and Spaine: foreseeing withall how beneficiall ample vent would rise to all degrees throughout his kingdome, and specially to the infinite number of the poore sort distressed by lacke of worke. And although by a voyage hereuppon taken in hande for this purpose by sir Hugh Willobie, and Richard Chauncellour a discouerie of the bay of St. Nicolas in Russia fell out, and a trade with the Muscouites; and after another trade for a time with the Persians by way of the Caspian sea ensued, yet the discouerie of the principall intended place followed not in his time, nor yet since, vntil you tooke your happie and renowned voyage about the worlde in hande, although sundrie attemptes, at the great charges of diuers honorable and well disposed persons, and good worshipfull merchants and others haue beene made since the death of that good king, in seeking a passage thither both by the northeast and by the northwest. But since it is so (as wee vnderstande) that your worshippe in your late voyage hath first of our nation in this age discouered the famous rich ilandes of the Luzones, or Philippinas, lying neare vnto thecoast of China, and haue spent some time in taking good view of the same, hauing brought home three boyes borne in Manilla, the chiefe towne of the said ilands, besides two other young fellowes of good capacitie, borne in the mightie iland of Iapon, (which hereafter may serue as our interpretors in our first traficke thither) and that also yourselfe haue sailed along the coast of China not farre from the continent, and haue taken some knowledge of the present state of the same, and in your course haue found out a notable ample vent of our clothes, especially our kersies, and are in preparing againe for the former voyage, as hee that would constantly perseuer in so good an enterprise: we are to thinke that the knowledge and first discouerie of the same, in respect of our nation, hath all this time beene by the Almightie to you onely reserued, to your immortall glorie, and to the manifest shew of his especiall fauour borne towards you, in that besides your high and rare attempt of sailing about the whole globe of the earth, in so short a time of two yeares and about two monethes, you haue shewed yourselfe to haue that rare and especial care for your countrie, by seeking out vent for our clothes, that ought vpon due consideration to moue many thousands of English subiects to pray for you, and to loue and honor your name and familie for euer. For as you haue opened by your attempt the gate to the spoile of the great and late mightie, vniuersall, and infested enimie of this realme, and of all countries that professe true religion: so haue you by your great care wrought a way to imploie

the merchants of Englande in trade, to increase our naiue, to benefite our clothiers, and (your purpose falling out to your hoped effect) to releeue more of the poorer sort, then all the hospitals and almes houses can or may, that haue beene built in this realme, since the first inhabiting thereof.

"And sir, if to this your late noble attempt, it might please you, by your incouragement, and by the help of your purse to adde your present furtherance for the passage to be discouered by the northwest, (for the proofe whereof there bee many infallible reasons, and diuerse great experiences to be yeelded) our course with our commodities to the rich iland of Iapon, to the mightie empire of China, and to the ilandes of the Philippinas, for the vent that you haue found out, should be by the halfe way shortened, and you should double and many folde treble the credite of your fourmer late enterprise, and make your fame to mount, and your self to liue for euer in a much higher degree of glorie, then otherwise it might be, or that by any other mean you could possibly deuise: in which action, so highly importing the generall state of this lande I haue perfect experience that many worshipfull and wealthie marchants of this citie and other places would most willingly ioyne their purses with yours: and to play the blabbe, I may tell you they attende nothing with greater desire and expectation, then that a motion hereof being made by some happie man, your selfe and they might friendly and seriously ioyne together for the full accomplishing of this so long intended discouerie. And to descende to some particulars, there is one speciall reason that giueth an edge vnto their desires, proceeding from the late worthie attemptes of that excellent and skilful pilot M. Iohn Dauis, made for the search of the aforesaid northwest passage these three late yeares, hauing entered into the same foure hundred leagues further than was euer hitherto thoroughly knowen, and returned with an exact description thereof, to the reasonable contentment for the time, of the aduenturers, and chiefely of the worshipfull M. William Sanderson, whose contributions thereunto, although they haue beene verie great and extraordinarie, yet for the certaine hope or rather assurance that he conceiueth vpon the report of the captaine himselfe and all the rest of any skill employed in these voyages, remayneth still constant, and is readie to disburse as yet to the freshe setting on foote of this enterprise entermitted by occasion of our late troubles, euen this yeare againe for the finall perfection of so profitable and honorable a discouerie, a farre greater portion then in reason would be required of any other man of his abilitie. And all

beit, sir, that you have taken in your late voyage, besides the knowledge of the way to China, the intelligence of the gouernment of the countrie and of the commodities of the territories and prouinces of the same, and that at the full, according to the time of your short abode in those partes, yet neuerthelesse for that of late more ample vnderstanding hath beene in more length of time, by woonderfull great endeuour taken by certaine learned Portingals and Spaniardes of great obseruation, and not long agoe published in the Spanish tongue, I haue for the increase of the knowledge of the subiectes of Englande, and specially for the illuminating of the mindes of those, that are to take the voyage next in hande to Iapon, China, and the Philippinas, translated the same worke into English, and committed it to print, passing ouer Paulus Venetus, and sir Iohn Mandeuill, because they wrote long agoe of those regions: which labour, to say trueth, I haue undertaken at the earnest request and encouragement of my worshipfull friend master Richard Hakluit late of Oxforde, a gentleman, besides his other manifolde learning and languages, of singular and deepe insight in all histories of discouerie and partes of cosmographie: who also for the zeale he beareth to the honour of his countrie and countrimen, brought the same first aboue two yeares since ouer into this court, and at this present hath in hande a most excellent and ample collection of the sundrie trauailes and nauigations of our owne nation, a matter long intended by him, and serving to the like beneficiall and honorable purpose, which I hope will shortly come to light to the great contentation of the wiser sort. In the meane season, hauing nowe at length finished according to my poore skill and leasure this my translation, I thought best to dedicate and commende the same to your worshipfull patronage, as the man that I holde most worthie of the same, and most able of our nation to iudge aright of the contentes thereof, and to correct the errors of the author whensoeuer you shall meete with them; beseeching you to accept in good part the trauaile and good meaning of the translator: and so wishing vnto you, health, increase of knowledge, with fortunate and glorious successe in your further couragious attempts, I leaue you to the protection of the Almightie.

"From London the first of Ianuarie, 1589.

"Your worships alwaies to command, Robert Parke."

Bancroft, alluding to the anticipated discovery of a new and nearer passage to southern Asia, says:

"Thrice, at least, perhaps thrice by Cabot alone, the attempt at a northwestern passage had been made, and always in vain. A northeast passage

was now proposed; the fleet of Willoughby and Chancellor was to reach the rich lands of Cathay by doubling the northern promontory of Lapland. A. D. 1553. The ships parted company. The fate of Willoughby was as tragical as the issue of the voyage of Chancellor was successful. The admiral, with one of the ships, was driven, by the severity of the polar autumn, to seek shelter in a Lapland harbor, which afforded protection against storms, but not against the rigors of the season. When search was made for him in the following spring, Willoughby himself was found dead in his cabin; and his journal, detailing his sufferings from the polar winter, was complete probably to the day when his senses were suspended by the intolerable cold. His ship's company lay dead in various parts of the vessel, some alone, some in groups. The other ship reached the harbor of Archangel. This was "the discovery of Russia," and the commencement of maritime commerce with that empire. A Spanish writer calls the result of the voyage 'a discovery of new Indies.' The Russian nation, one of the oldest and least mixed in Europe, now awakening from a long lethargy, emerged into political distinction. We have seen that, about eleven years from this time, the first town in the United States' territory was permanently built. So rapid are the changes on the theatre of nations! One of the leading powers of the age, but about two and a half centuries ago became known to Western Europe; another had not then one white man within its limits."

The work in hand is a small octavo, of 410 pages, printed in old German text, and is divided into three parts, which are further subdivided into numerous books and chapters. It must have been in its day a notable production. The work opens with a description of China and 'the confines it hath belonging.' After a very few words, by way of introduction, Parke brings his reader at once in *medias res*.

"You shall understande that this mightie kingdome is the orientalest part of all Asia, and his next neighbour towards the ponent is the kingdome of Quachinchina, whereas they doo observe in whole all the customes and rites of China. The greatest part of this kingdome is watred with the great orientall ocean sea, beginning at the iland Aynan, which is hard by Quachinchina, which is 19 degrees towards the north, and compassing towards the south, whereas their course is northeast. And beyond Quachinchina towards the north, the Bragmanes do confine, which are much people and verie rich, of golde, silver and precious stones, but in especiall, rubies: for there are infinit. They are proud and hawtie men, of great courage, wel made, but of browne colour: they haue had (but few times) warre with them of China, in respect for that betwixt both the kingdomes there are great and mightie mountaines and

rocks that both disturbe them. And harde unto this nation ioyneth the Patanes and Mogores, which is a great kingdome, and warlike people, whose head is the Gran Samarzan: they are the true Scythas or Massagetas, of whom it is affirmed that they were neuer ouercome by any other nation: they are a people well proportioned and white: by reason they dwel in a cold countrie. Betwixt the west and the south is the Trapobana, or Samatra, a kingdome very rich of gold, pretious stones and pearles: and more towards the south, are the two Iauas, the great and the lesse, and the kingdome of the Lechios: and in equall distance, are the Iapones: yet notwithstanding those that are more indifferent to this kingdome are the Tartarians, which are on the selfe fiime land or continent, and are alonely deuided by a wal, as shalbe declared in the 9 chapter of this booke."

In Parke's day the empire was divided into 15 provinces, 591 cities, 1593 towns. The temperature of the climate and the fertility of the soil and its productions are carefully noted.

"The inhabitants in this countrie are perswaded of a truth, that those which did first finde and inhabite in this lande, were the neuewes of Noe, who after they had traueiled from Armenia, (whereas the Arke stayed, which God did preserue their grandfather from the waters of the flood), went seeking a land to their contentment: and not finding a countrie of so great fertilitie and temperature like vnto this, wherein was all things necessarie for the life of man, without comparison: they were compelled with the aboundance thereof for to inhabite therein, vnderstanding that if they should search throughout all the world they should not finde the like: and I thinke they were not deceiued, according as now it is to be seene, and what may be considered in the proces of this chapter, of such fruits as the earth doth yeeld. And although there is declared here of such as shall suffice in this worke, yet is there left behind a great number more: of whose properties, as well of herbes and beasts, which of their particulars may be made a great volume, and I do beleeue that in time there will be one set forth." * * *

"In all parts of this kingdome, there is great store of sugar, which is the occasion that it is so good cheape: for you shall haue a quintall of verie excellent white and good sugar, when it is most deerest, for the value of five ryals of plate. There is great abundance of honie, for that their delight is in hiues, by reason whereof not only honie, but waxe is very good cheape: and there is so great quantity thereof, that you may lade ships, yea fleetes thereof. They do make great store of silke and excellent good, and giue it verie perfite

colours, which dooth exceed very much the silke of Granada, and is one of the greatest trades that is in all that kingdome. The veluets, damaskes, sattens, and other sortes of webs which is there made, is of so small price, that it is a wonder to speake it, in especiall vnto them that doo know how their prises be in Spaine and in Italie. They do sell noue of their silkes there by the yard, neither any other kinde of websterie, though it be lynnen: but by the waight, wherein there is least deceit. They haue great store of flaxe, wherewith the common people doo apparell themselues: also hempe for the cawlking of their ships, and to make ropes and hasers. And on their drie and tough landes, although they be stonie, they gather great stoore of cotton wooll." * * * *

"Besides the fertilitie of this countrie beforesaid, all the fields be verie faire to behold, and yeelde maruellous odoriferous smelles, by reason of the great quantitie of sweete flowers of diuers sorts. It is also garnished with the greene trees that be planted by the riuer sides, and brookes: whereof there is great quantitie. And there is planted there, orchards and gardens, with banketing houses of great pleasure: the which they doo use verie much for their recreation and avoyding the troubles of minde. The loytias or gentlemen doo use to plant great forrests and thicke woods, whereas doo breed many wilde boores, bucks, hares and conyes, and diuers other beasts: of whose skins they make very excellent furres, but in especiall of martas ceuellinas, of which there is a great number. There is great aboundance of muske, the which they do make of a little beast that doth feede of nothing else but of a roote which is of a maruellous smell, that is called camarus, as big as a mans finger. They do take them and beat them with blowes till they be brused all to peeces: then they do put them in a place whereas they may soonest putrifie, but first they do bind very fast such parts, whereas the blood may run out of their brused bones all to peeces remaining within them. Then after when they thinke they be putrified, then they do cut out smal peeces with skinne and all, and tie them up like bals or cods, which the Portugals (who doth by them) do call papos: And this is the finest that is brought out of all Indies (if there be no deceit used in it), for many times they will put amongst it small peeces of lead, and other things of weight. There is also great store of kyne, that are so little worth, that you may buy a very good one for eight rials of plate: and beefes that are bought for halfe the mony: one whole venison is bought for two rials: great stores of hogs, whose flesh is as holesome and good as our mutton in Spaine. There

is great aboundance of goates, and of other beasts that are to be eaten: which is the occasion that they are of little value. The flying foules that doo breed about the lakes and riuers, are of so great quantitie, that there is spent daily in small villages in that countrie many thousands, and the greatest sort of them are teales. The fashion how they do breed and bring them up shalbe declared in a chapter particularly: for that which is said shal not seeme impossible. They be sold by waight, and likewise capons and hens, for so smal value, that two pounds of their flesh being plucked, is woorth ordinarily two foys, which is a kinde of mony like unto the quartes of Spaine: hogs flesh, two pounds for a foy and a halfe, which is 6 marauadiz. Likewise all other victuals after the same rate, as it doth plainly appeare by the relation made by the friers.

"There are also many herbs for medicines, as very fine reubarbe, and of great quantitie: and wood called palo de China: great store of nutmegs, with the which they may lade fleetes, and of so lowe a price that you may buy foure hundreth for a ryall of plate: and cloues, five pound for half a ryall of plate: and the like in pepper. Synamom, one roue which is 25 pound, for foure ryals of plate, and better cheape. I do leaue to speake of many other hearbs medicinable and profitable for the use of man: for that if I should write the particular vertue of euerie of them, it would require a great volume. Of fish, both swimming and shell fish of all sorts, that they have with them is to be wondred at: not onely vpon the sea coasts, but also in the remote places of that kingdome, by reason of the great riuers, which be nauigable vnto such places. Besides all this it is verie rich of mines of golde and siluer, and other mettals, the which (golde and siluer excepted) they do sell it so good cheape that a quintal of copper, yron or steele is to be bought for eight rials of plate. Golde is better cheape there then it is in Europe, but siluer is more woorth. There is founde great store of pearles in all this kingdome: but the most part of them are not rounde, by the which you may gather and vnderstande the goodnesse and fertilitie of the same. And that the first that did discouer and inhabite that kingdome, were not deceiued, for that they founde all things necessarie vnto the preseruing of the life of man, and that in aboundance: for the which with iust reason, the inhabitants may thinke themselves to possesse the best and fertilest kingdome in all the whole world."

To these descriptions of natural objects, our worshipfull and famous author adds several chapters respecting the antiquitie and bignesse of the kingdome, its wonderful buildings, the mightie wal, the

dispositions, manners and customs of the people; and hazards the opinion that the time will come when all these things will be fully described so as to make a great booke! He then proceeds to discourse of the religion that is among the people, and of the idols that they do worship, and of other things 'that they do use above nature.' Their temples and their various ceremonies, burying of the dead, mourning, marriages, &c., are all briefly noticed. Parke's account of the poor tallies badly with what exists in these degenerate times. The luxury of smoking opium was unknown in his day. Respecting the poor he says:

"Manie things of great gouernment hath beene and shall be declared in this historie worthie to be considered: and in my opinion, this is not the least that is contayned in this chapter, which is such order as the king and his counsell hath giuen that the poore may not go a begging in the streets, nor in the temples whereas they make orations vnto their idols: for the auoyding therof the king hath set downe an order, vpon great and greeuous penaltie to be executed upon the saide poore, if they do begge or craue in the streetes, and a greater penaltie vpon the citizens or townes men, if they do give vnto any such that beggeth, but must incontinent go and complaine on them to the justice: who is one that is called the justice of the poore ordayned to punish such as doo breake the lawe, and is one of the principallest of the citie or towne, and hath no other charge but only this. And for that the townes be great and many and so full of people, and an infinite nomber of villages, whereas it cannot be chosen but there is many borne lame, and other misfortunes, so that he is not idle but alwaies occupied in giuing order to remedie the necessities of the poore without breaking of the lawe. This judge the first day that hee doth enter into his office, hee commaundeth that whatsoeuer children be borne a creeple in any part of his members, or by sicknes be taken lame, or by any other misfortune, that incontinent their fathers or mothers doo giue the judge to vnderstande thereof that he may prouide for all things necessarie, according vnto the ordinance and will of the king and his counsell, the which is, the man child or woman child, being brought before him, and seene the default or lacke that it hath, if it be so that with the same it may exercise any occupation, they giue and limit a time vnto the parents, for to teach the child that occupation ordayned by the judge, and it is such, as with their lamenes they may vse without any impediment, the which is accomplished without faile: but if it so be that his lamenes is such, that it is impossible to learne or exercise any occupation,

this judge of the poore doth command the father to sustaine and maintaine him in his owne house all the dayes of his life, if that hee hath wherewithall: if not, or that hee is fatherlesse, then the next rich kinsman must maintaine it: if he hath none such, then doth all his parents and kinsfolkes contribute and pay their parentes, or give of such thinges as they haue in their houses. But if it hath no parentes, or they be so poore, that they cannot contribute nor supply any part thereof: then doth the king maintaine them in verie ample manner of his owne costes in hospitalles, verie sumptuous, that he hath in euerie citie throughout his kingdome for the same effect and purpose: in the same hospitalles are likewise maintayned, all such needie and olde men, as haue spent all their youth in the wars, and are not able to maintaine themselves: so that to the one and the other is ministred all that is needefull and necessarie, and that with great diligence and care: and for the better accomplishing of the same, the judge doth put verie good order, and dooth appoint one of the principallest of the citie or towne, to be the administrator, without whose licence, there is not one within that hospitall that can goe foorth of the limittes: for that licence is not granted vnto anie, neyther doo they demaund it, for that there they are prouided of all thinges necessarie so long as they doo liue, as well for apparell as for victualles. Besides all this, the olde folkes and poore men within the hospitall, doo bring vpp hennes, chickens, and hogges for their owne recreation and profit, wherein they doo delight themselues. The judge doth visite often times the administrator by him appointed. Likewise the judge is visited by another that commeth from the court, by the appointment of the king and the counsell to the same effect: and to visite all such hospitalles as bee in the prouinces limited in his commission, and if they doo finde any that hath not executed his office in right and iustice, then they doo displace them, and punishe them verie rigorouslie: by reason whereof all such officers have great care of their charges and liue vprightly, hauing before their eyes the straight account which they must giue, and the cruell rewarde if to the contrarie. The blinde folkes in this countrie are not accounted in the number of those that of necessitie are to bee maintayned by their kinsfolkes, or by the king: for they are constrayned to worke, as to grind with a querne wheate or rice, or to blowe smythes bellowes, or such like occupation, that they have no neede of their sight. And if it be a blinde woman, when she commeth vnto age, she doth vse the office of women of love, of which sorte there are a great number in publike places, as shall bee declared in the chapter for that pur-

pose. These haue women that doo tende vpon them, and doo paint and trim them vp, and they are such that with pure age did leaue that office. So by this order in all this kingdome, although it be great, and the people infinite; yet there is no poore that dooth perish nor begge in the streetes, as was apparent vnto the austere and barefoote fryers, and the rest that went with them into that countrie."

These extracts must suffice. The subsequent chapters of this first part of the book are occupied with moral and political topics. The remainder of the pages are filled with miscellaneous matters, curious and miraculous—at least, the author doth so aver. The story of Limahon, and the particulars of his attack on Manila, are related at great length. This roving pirate came into notice about 1570, and the narrative, 'done into plain Euglish,' would be worth reading. The notices of several Spanish friars, who visited the coast of China about the same time, are not without interest and instruction. But we must close the book.

ART. II *Chusan Archipelago: sailing directions, derived from nautical surveys, made by H. B. M.'s squadron in* 1840–41.

[We are proud of being able to lay before our readers the collection of very valuable details comprised in the following article; as surveys progress and extend, we hope often to have the pleasure of furnishing them with many similar communications. While making grateful acknowledgement for this paper, we beg to solicit from friends (and from strangers also) such additional information as it may be in their power to communicate.]

THE 韭山 Kew shan (or Quesan islands) are eleven in number, besides several rocks. The largest is three miles long, and its greatest breadth 1¼ mile; in some places, however, it is not more than a cable * or a cable and a half wide: the others are much smaller, varying from ¾ to ¼ of a mile in extent. They are thickly populated, probably to the amount of 1500 inhabitants, who principally subsist on fish. They have goats, pigs, and fowls. The sweet potatoe is cultivated upon most of the islands, and forms during the winter their principal article of food.

The geographical extent of the group is from lat. 29° 21′½ N., to 29° 28′ N., and from long. 122° 10′ to 122° 16′½ E.

* A cable's length is one tenth of a mile.

Patahecock or Pătszekeŏ. The south-easternmost island is called Patahecock (八字角 *Pă tsze keŏ*, or the 'letter Pă Point,' so named from its resemblance to the form of the character 八?) Its flat and table appearance will cause it to be easily recognised, when compared with the adjacent islands to the south, 黑山 Hĭh-shan or Hesan, which are rugged and uneven. Four small islets lie off its northeastern shore, and one off the southern. The summit is more than 450 feet above the level of the sea, and in lat. 29° 22′ N., and 122° 13′ 40″ E. The northeastern islet of the group is a narrow cliff, an islet uninhabited. To the westward are four small islands, inhabited and cultivated; and north of them, three cables, is a flat precipitous rock; its colored appearance renders it remarkable, being composed of red porphyritic hornstone. This face of the island may be approached without danger.

The westernmost island is the second in size and attains an elevation of 400 feet. The body of the large island lies due south from it. Between the two is a mud bank, gradually shoaling to the shore of the large island. By keeping the western extreme of the west island to the eastward of N.N.E., not less than 3 fathoms will be found and good holding ground without much swell. The highest part of the large island forms a sharp peak, near the western extreme, and is 490 feet high. The coast line of the island consists of steep high cliffs, with the exception of six small sandy bays.

South, and separated by a channel a cable and a half wide, there is another island, which is also high, with steep cliffs. Off the western point is a half tide rock, and a reef runs off from its south extreme.

Holderness Rock. The Holderness rock lies N. 88° W. 1 mile from the highest part of this island. It has 1 fathom over it, and breaks occasionally. From it, the highest part of the western island bears N. 24° E; a small peaked islet to the S.E.S. 52° E., and Patahecock table, S. 66° E. The reef of rocks, lying off the south extreme of the nearest island, being in line with it.

Sunken rock. Another sunken rock, with only three quarters of a fathom on it, lies S. 20° W. three quarters of a mile from the summit of the island, south of the large Kewshan, and N. 70° W. from Patahecock, the east extreme of the large island being in line with the east extreme of the nearest island bearing N. 50° E. The inhabitants were civil, and sold their pigs, potatoes, and goats readily. Fresh water probably could not be procured in any quantity.

During the expedition against Chusan in 1840 H. M. ship Pylades

encountered three piratical junks here, one of which was taken and burnt. The inhabitants did not appear to participate at all in the crimes of these marauders, and expressed themselves well pleased at their being driven away.

Cape Montague. Several small islets lie off Cape Montague (or 四招山 Szechaou shan), the depth of water close into them being 4½ and 5 fathoms. The cape is in latitude 29° 10′ N., and longitude 122° 5′ E. A passage exists between it and the main, which is used by the junks. Between it and Buffaloe's Nose many deep inlets occur, which render the extremity of the continent doubtful.

Half Tide Rock. The half tide rock lays S. 32° W. from Patahecock 7.8 miles, being in a straight line for Cape Montague and from the Bear (an island called 大目山 Tamŭh shan by the Chinese, with a sharp peak at its eastern extreme), S. 42° E. 11 miles. It is uncovered two thirds of the tide. High tide and smooth water sometimes prevent its being seen.

High Water. The time of high water in the neighborhood of the Kewsan islands is 2*h.* 30*m.* before the moon's transit, and the rise and fall 14 feet. The change in the direction of the stream does not take place until 2 hours subsequent to the change in depth. The flood tide comes from the southward and seldom exceeds 2 knots per hour. The variation of the compass (1840) is 1° 57′ westerly.

Between the Kewshan group and the Bear, the depth of water varies from 3½ to 6 fathoms, gradually shoaling towards the latter. Two small groups of islands lie between the Half-tide rock and the Bear, lying 5 miles from the main. From the N.E. extreme of the Kewshan islands, Buffaloe's Nose bears N. 53° W., 16 miles, and a small rock called the Mouse (nearly level with the water's edge at high water) N. 24° W. 6 miles.

The Whelps. The Whelps are a group of four small islands, N. 70° W., 10 miles from the Kewshan.

Starboard Jack. Starboard Jack is a low flat reef with two rocks off its eastern ends, N. 47 W., 10 miles from the Kewsan.

Corkers. Between Starboard Jack and the outer rock or the Corkers, (a number of isolated reefs lying between the Whelps and Buffaloe's Nose), the distance is 3½ miles, with a depth of from 5 to 6 fathoms. The outer rock of the Corkers is occasionally covered, and bears from the extreme of Buffaloe's Nose S. 31° E. Two islets, a cable's length farther to the westward, are always above water, and will give warning should the sea not break on the outer rocks.

Tinker. N. 20° E. $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the Starboard Jack, is the Tinker (a cliff steep rock 80 feet above the water). This passage has $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water, and will be found the more eligible of the two, during the N.W. monsoon, as vessels will be farther to windward and have better anchorage under Luhwang, than they would at Buffaloe's Nose. A sunken rock lies S. 56° E. (nearly in line with the Mouse) from the Tinker, distant 2 cables.

Buffaloe's Nose. Buffaloe's Nose (牛鼻山 New pe shan) is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from north to south, and three quarters from east to west. Its eastern shore is rocky, and off the western extreme lies a small islet. The western shore has several deep indentations, one of which nearly separates the island into two parts. The harbor is formed between this island and the Ploughman, and is secure; during the northwesterly monsoon, however, the wind blows directly through, and occasional violent squalls are experienced.

Fresh provisions and water may be obtained here, but the supply of the latter is not always certain. On the main (two miles distant) are several villages, the inhabitants of which showed themselves hostile, and endeavored to intimidate us from landing. There are three peaks on the island, the central of which is the highest, being about 500 feet above the sea. Near the northern extreme the island is perforated, whence its name is supposed to be derived.

Ploughman. The largest island of the Ploughman , which is situated in latitude 29° 37′ N., longitude 122° 0′ 15″ E. lies W.N.W. nearly 1 mile from Buffaloe's Nose, the depth of water varying from 5 to 18 fathoms. It is an even flat-topped island, with a reef extending from its northeastern extreme; another reef lies N. 34° W., 4 cables from its N.E. extreme. The other two islands are narrow and small, and lie to the N.W. of the large one. The junks usually pass inside the Ploughman and the Buffaloe's, and to the westward of the Corkers. The passage is not recommended for square rigged vessels, as there are many reefs and the tides are strong.

Mesan and Lanjett. The islands of Mesan and Lanjett lie three quarters of a mile to the N.E. of the Tinker. There are four large, and several smaller islets or rocks. The largest is not a mile in extent and about 400 feet high. Its barren summit forms one of the most remarkable features in the Buffaloe's Nose passage. In the channel, between it and the Tinker, there is 7 and 8 fathoms : sunken rocks extend a short distance from both shores.

Harbor. Between this group and Front island, which lies 3 miles to the N.E., is the entrance to a convenient harbor (in the north-

west monsoon). A small castellated rock lies near the centre, and the depth of the water varies from 5 to 9 fathoms.

Lowang. The southren face of Lowang or Luhwang has two deep indentations, with sandy bays, and a reef extends from the point opposite to Mesan and Lanjett 3 cables. The reefs also extend from the northern extreme of the Mesan and Lanjett group 5 cables, narrowing the passage to less than a mile. From the small castellated rock above mentioned, a N. 64° W. course will carry you to Tree-a-top (a small island without a tree on it, at the entrance of Gough's and Duffield's passage), and keep a mid channel course between the reefs. The coast line of Lowang immediately after the reef point trends to the northward, forming a deep bay which extends to the entrance of Duffield's passage.

South 1 mile from the first island in the bay is a mud bank with 3¼ fathoms: to avoid which, you can keep the island on board, avoiding a rock half a cable from its extreme.

From this island to Duffield's reef, (which lies off the western entrance to Duffield's passage, and consists of three rocks, with a sunken rock between them and Lowang,) there is 5 to 9 fathoms, good holding ground.

Buffaloe's Nose through Duffield's passage. From the anchorage at Buffaloe's Nose, Tree-a-top island bears N. 4° W., 5¾ miles: it is about 4 cables in circumference, and 180 feet high. There is a pile of stones on the summit, but no tree.

Duffield's, or the passage between the islands of Lowang and Futoo shan, is the nearest towards Ketow point.

When between Duffield's reef and Tree-a-top, the water suddenly deepens from 5½ to 40 fathoms. The course through is N.N.E. 3.7 miles. It is 1.2 mile broad at the entrance, and 5 cables at the narrowest part, which is near the centre. On the Futoo shan shore are several small islets, and off the fourth point on the Lowang side is a reef one cable from the shore. The Lowang shore otherwise is very steep, having 35 fathoms to within a cable of the mud. On the Futoo shan side, among the islets, the water shoals to 4½ and 5 fathoms, where a ship may stop a tide if necessary.

Between the Notches (2 small islands in the centre of the passage) and Futoo shan is a half-tide rock; unless it shows, vessels should not tack within the Notches so as to fetch to the westward of them.

The Bird rock lies off the north end of the passage, and has a stone pillar on it. It is one cable from the shore. The distance from hence to Round-about island (off Ketow point) is 9 miles, N. 25° E.

Gough's passage. This passage (by far the best of any leading to Chusan) is formed by Futoo shan on the east, and the Central islands (four in number) on the west. In the passage both shores are steep to; but south of the southern islet of the central group is a shoal, of which the lead will give warning. The passage is 1.4 mile through, and 5 cables wide.

Robert's passage. 'Robert's best passage' is formed by the Central islands on the east, and the mud extending from Mei shan on the west, which dries one mile from the solid ground. The boundary of the passage westerly, therefore, is not known, except at low water, the lead giving no warning. The depth of water varies from 6 to 40 fathoms. The channel is 1.8 mile through, and 5 cables wide.

Ketow or Kitto 岐頭 (also on some Chinese maps written 旗頭). The course, after you are through these two passages, for Ketow point, will be N. 41° E, 9½ miles. Anchorage will be found anywhere along the Ketow shore, until one mile to the northward of Singlosan, a small islet near the Ketow shore, where the water deepens suddenly; and as there is no anchorage beyond this, until you get to Elephant island, ships are advised not to proceed, unless they have sufficient wind or tide to carry them in.

Tides. In these passages the first of the flood comes from the northward, and runs sometimes for three hours before it takes the same direction as the ocean tide.

Ten foot Junk passage. Between Mei shan and the Ketow shore there is a narrow passage 2½ cables wide. It has deep water 5, 6, and 7 fathoms through, until you arrive at its southern extremity, where it shoals considerably. There may be more than 10 feet, as only one line of soundings was run across the bar. There is however no likelihood of its ever being used. Near the centre of the passage, on the Ketow side, there is a custom-house, and two canals which communicate with large villages in the neighborhood.

Kwŏkeu so 鄢渠所. Two miles from the northern entrance is the walled town of Kwŏkeu, a military station; interruption to our sounding operations in 1840 was experienced from this quarter.

The several islands which form these passages may be here briefly described.

Lowang or Luhwang 六橫 is 9½ miles long, and 6 miles across, at the broadest part, which is the western extreme. Near the centre it is little more than two miles across, and very little elevated above the level of the sea. The southeast body of the island rises to the

height of 865 feet, being a conical bare hill. On the isthmus is an isolated peak. On the northwestern side of the island are five high peaks, the highest being 920 feet above mean tide level. The southwestern coast has been already described: that to the west, in the Duffield's passage, has several small bays, with stone embankments stretching from point to point, by which means a considerable quantity of land has been gained from the sea. The points of these bays form nearly a straight line. Beyond the Bird rock, the coastline takes a sudden turn to the northeast. Cape Lowang, the northern extreme of the island is high and bold. The island is 26 miles in circumference, very populous, and well cultivated.

Futoo shan 佛肚山. Futoo shan is not quite three miles long and one broad: the southern extreme forms a narrow point, connected, at low water, with St. Andrew's. The channel between the point and Tree-a-top is 3½ cables wide, and has deep water. A spit runs off the northern extreme of Futoo shan, to the northward of which are three small islands.

Central islands. The south-westernmost of the Central islands is a small islet, connected by a reef and spit with the next, which is the largest of the group. This island is one quarter of a mile long, and is the resort of several fishermen, whose stakes and nets in 7 fathoms water will be seen in the neighborhood.

Mei shan 梅山 (or Plum island) appears formerly to have been eight islands, now however united by substantial stone walls, one of which is 1½ mile in extent. The mud dries 1½ mile from its southern extreme, and 2½ cables from the northern. Off the northwest side are two small islands, from the northernmost of which a shoal extends northerly, there being 3 fathoms at the distance of 4 cables from the shore. By keeping the Central islands open of the two islands mentioned above, until you are passed them half a mile, the shoal will be avoided, and the Ketow shore may be approached with safety.

Teaouchow Mun 條箒門. The passage next to Buffaloe's Nose is called Teaouchow mun by the Chinese. The entrance to it is N. 8° E., 18 miles from the northeast extreme of the Kewshan islands.

The island called Beak Head (or 銅鑼山 Tunglo shan) forms its southwest extreme, off the east end of which lie three small islets; and two hummocks near the end of the island, render it sufficiently remarkable. Between the Beak Head and Front islands are three islets and a rock, which, with Lowang, form Harbor Rouse.

There is a narrow passage, having 3½ fathoms, between Lowang and the Beak Head, but there would be no object in using it, while there are other passages so much superior.

Beak Head is 5 miles long, and very narrow 1¼ mile from the east extreme. Two reefs lie close in shore upon the northeastern side. The distance across to Vernon island or Heäke is 2.8 miles, with 18 and 20 fathoms. Near the west extreme of Beak Head the channel narrows to 5 cables, and there is no bottom with 34 fathoms. A reef of rocks, the northernmost of which is always above water, bounds the channel on the south side; and an island with a conical hill and two small islets on its south side, bound it on the northern: this island is situated midway between Vernon and Beak Head; between it and the former are two small islets and a reef, which render the channel, on that side, more intricate.

Having steered N. 59° W., 8½ miles from the entrance you will pass another island, to the northwest of which good anchorage will be found, in 9 to 10 fathoms. The same course, and 4 miles farther will carry you clear of the passage. On the north side of the channel are four small islets, and between them and Taou-hwa shan is an archipelago of reefs and islands. There is a passage through into the Heäke mun, but it is awkward for sailing vessels. On the Lowang side is a reef, and an islet, with a small pinnacle on it. The reef bears S. 34° E. from cape Lowang, and is generally uncovered. The mud dries 7 cables off Lowang in the bight. Vessels, therefore, beating through, should not stand into this shore, so as to bring cape Lowang to the northward of the bearing given above to avoid the reef. On this side of Lowang it will be found difficult to land, except at high water.

The southeast passage, or Heäke mun, 蝦岐門, lies five miles further to the northward. It is formed by Vernon island on the south, and Taouhwa shan on the north. The east extreme of the former island is rugged, with large boulders of granite. There is a cove at this end of the island, which runs in three quarters of a mile, and would afford good shelter for boats.

Vernon island (Heäke shan 蝦岐山 or Crab-cape island) is five miles long. On the northwest side of the island there is a long bay, where vessels may anchor in 4 to 5 fathoms, and procure water from the island of Taouhwa shan opposite. There are several cascades, and the water might be obtained without removing the casks from the boats. The passage here is 1½ mile wide. Six miles from the entrance it narrows to 3½ cables. Two small islands and some

rocks on the Taouhwa shan side, and an island with a sharp peak (half a cable off the northern extreme of which is a rock), form the boundaries.

Taou-hwa shan (桃花山) shore is bold and precipitous. The peak rises to the height of 1680 feet. Near the western end the island becomes very low, rising however again towards the extreme, where it is surmounted by a peculiar crag, which will be recognized nearly throughout all the southeastern part of the archipelago.

The depth of water in the channel is 60 fathoms in some parts, and the tide is very strong. It will, however, be found a convenient passage to sea from Chusan during the northwesterly monsoon: the distance from Elephant island to the open sea, by this passage, being only 17 miles. It should not however be attempted in light winds, as vessels are liable to be becalmed, and to experience flaws, under the high land of Taouhwa shan. The passage is 8 miles through, and from its northeast entrance to Round-about island the distance is 5 miles, N. 41° W.

Sarah Galley passage. This passage is by no means so eligible as those already mentioned. The entrance is situated N. 12° E., 21 miles from the Kewshan group, near which will be seen the Jansen rock, a steep cliff islet with a reef 1½ cable from the east extreme. Another rock, uncovered at half tide, bears from the Jansen S. 25° W., 1.3 mile. From it the highest part of Oswamong island bears N. 75° W., 1.8 mile, and the highest part of Taouhwa shan S. 5° E. The coast line of Oswamong is high cliffs, and off the southeastern extreme is a ledge of rocks.

Oswamong is called by the Chinese 烏沙 Woosha, or Usha, that is, 'Black sand.'

Two patches of rock. South of Oswamong, 5 cables, are two patches of rock, lying northwest-half-west and southeast-half-east from each other, not quite 2 cables apart. From the southeastern patch the Jansen bears N. 52° E., and a flat peaked island between them and Taouhwa shan S. 16° E. Very high tides may cover them, but they are generally above water. The distance between them and some rocks extending from the north extreme of the flat peaked island is 7 cables. There is no bottom with 31 fathoms in the vicinity of the rocks, after passing which the course is west 2¼ miles, leaving two small islets with a reef between them to the southward. The channel is here 7 cables broad, between Tangfow on the south, and an island (with a hut on its summit and a reef of rocks off the southeast extreme) to the northward. From hence the course is S.

50° W., 1.7 mile. The channel is now 1¼ mile broad, between a small island with two hummocks (nearly divided at the centre,) and an island to the westward with a building, something similar to a Druidical temple, on its summit; between this island and Chookeä tseën, the mud dries nearly all the way, leaving only a small passage for boats. In standing over to the Chookeätseën shore, vessels should not bring a small flat islet (with two rocks off its southeast extreme) to bear to the southward of S. 15° W., as the depth of water decreases very suddenly. Off the eastern end of the island, with the Druidical temple on it, the small flat island (above mentioned), which is at the west extreme of the Sarah Galley passage, bears S. 21° W., 2.6 miles. Before reaching the flat island the southeast extreme of Chusan will be seen. There is a bulding constructed of slabs of stone (similar to the one already mentioned on the island,) on the hills over the point, and a small tower or a fort near the water's edge. From the flat island to Round-about island the distance is 7.7 miles, W. 7° S.

Between Chookeä tseën and Oswamong there is another navigable passage, two cables wide, which may be used with a fair wind, by which means the reefs in the entrance of the Sarah Galley passage will be avoided. Off the north end of Oswamong is a small island. The passage between Tangfow and Taouhwa shan is very narrow in one part.

Chookeä tseën (朱家尖 or Choo's Peak,) is 6 miles from east to west. The west line has many deep indentations, some of which are inclosed from the sea by stone walls. On the eastern extreme are 4 remarkably high peaks; and near the centre of the island is a smooth cone-topped one, which is 1164 feet above the level of the sea, and forms one of the most remarkable features in this part of the archipelago. On the west face of the island are several sandy bays, and the hills in this neighborhood are covered with large isolated masses of granite. Off its northeast extreme is a group, consisting of five islands; and to the eastern are three small islets, the outermost of which is 8¾ miles distant. A half-tide rock bears N. 14° E., 7 miles from the cone-topped hill. From the summit of Pooto it bears S. 78° E., and from the south-easternmost island of the northeast group, S. 49° W.

Tinghae, 定海. The harbor of Tinghae is difficult of ingress and egress, owing to the strong tides and narrow passages. The best entrance is that round Tower hill, and between Bell and Tea islands, in which no hidden danger has been found.

Tower hill passage. The course for vessels intending to enter by this passage, will be west by north 8 miles from Ketow point. The depth of water in this part of the passage varies from 35 to 110 fathoms, and no anchoring ground is to be found unless close to the shore. Vessels, therefore, not having sufficient tide to carry them round Tower hill, or wind enough to stem the current, should remain at anchor to the eastward of Round-about island, or in the neighborhood of Singlo shan. If possible the time of starting should be so arranged as to obtain the first of the ebb after rounding Tower hill. After having rounded Tower hill, Tea island may be steered for. The depth of water between Tower hill and Bell island varies from 30 to 40 fathoms. On the northwest side of Tower hill a bank extends a cable's length from the shore with 3 to 4 fathoms on it. Spring tides set at the rate of 3 to 3½ knots; and vessels, in light winds, should be careful that they are not set into the archipelago between Tea and Elephant islands, where the channels are narrow, and the water deep with foul ground.

Anchorage between Bell and Tea islands. Between Bell and Tea islands good anchorage will be found in 10 to 12 fathoms. Ships intending to remain here should not open the channel between Bell island and Chusan, as the tides are stronger and the ground loose. Proceeding from thence to the inner harbor of Tinghae, another anchorage will be found on the Chusan shore. A sunken rock, with 2½ fathoms upon it at low water, lies due south of a small hillock in the valley, and 2¼ cables from the shore.

Anchorage on Chusan shore. Opposite to a canal entrance is a mud bank, with 3 fathoms in the shoalest part, and deep water between it and the shore. The tides are irregular at this anchorage, but it is convenient for watering. In light winds vessels should avoid the strength of the ebb, when passing through the channel between Tea and Guard-house island, which otherwise is liable to set them through the Straight or Southern Passage. A ledge of rocks extends off the northeast extreme of Tea island, 1 cable. It is steep to, and between the islands 40 fathoms will be found.

Middle Ground. After passing Guard-house island it is necessary to steer for Macclesfield island, in order to avoid the Middle Ground, which has two feet in its shoalest part. The 3 fathoms line extends within 2¾ cables of the latter island, and Tower hill on with the slope upon the south rise of Tea island will keep you in 4 fathoms, or not to open the fort on Trumball island, with the north end of Macclesfield.

The middle ground is situated at the western extreme of the harbor. On all but the western edge the water shoals suddenly. The passage between it and Chusan is 1½ cable wide, with 12 to 14 fathoms. Between Guard-house island and it, the channel is 1 cable broad.

South passage. The South, or Straight, passage lies between Deer and Elephant islands. Two sunken rocks lie near the centre of the channel, which narrow it to 1¾ cable. It should never be attempted without a commanding breeze. The tides in the vicinity of the sunken rocks flow from three channels, forming eddies which render a ship, in light winds, totally unmanageable. Intending to enter this passage, the course from Round-about island is northwest by north 4½ miles.

Elephant island is remarkable for a curious crag near the summit, and cannot be mistaken. The tides or wind not suiting to go into the harbor, anchorage will be found abreast of it in 16 to 18 fathoms water; the bottom is gravel and not good holding ground. Beyond Round island, which is a small islet lying to the northeast of Elephant island, the water deepens from 28 to 34 fathoms, until you arrive at the Southern rock, which has 1¾ fathom on it at low water. The marks for it are the Cap rock, or with the saddle of Kintang, N. 75° W., and the joss-house on the hill near the suburbs showing between Trumball and Sarah Galley islands; it lies S. 63° E., 2 cables from the Black rock, and N. 75° E., 1¾ cable from the ledge extending off the island to the southward of Tea island.

The North Rock lies due north of it 1¾ cable. The marks for which are a bushy tree on the eastern slope of Sarah Galley island, in line with the square beacon on the east hill, and the Black rock's north extreme on with the south part of the Cap; it bears from the former N. 63° E., 2⅛ cables; it has 9 feet at low water. This patch is about 30 feet by 20, the water deepens suddenly on all sides of it.

To avoid these dangers, the best direction is to keep the western shore on board, taking care not to avoid the ledge of rocks which extend three quarters of a cable from the island south of the Cap and Black rock, the latter is steep to; at this part of the channel the bottom is rocky and the depth very irregular. Having passed Sarah Galley island, steer for Macclesfield, which may be rounded close, to avoid the Middle Ground, the marks for which have been already given, in the direction of Tower hill passage.

Inner harbor. The inner harbor of Tinghae is formed by the coast of Chusan on the north, Trumball and Macclesfield islands on

the south, Grave island and the Beacon rock on the east, Guard-house and Tea islands to the west. It is 3½ cables wide and 6 cables long, the depth of water varies from 4 to 8 fathoms; at the eastern extreme, is a patch of rocks with two fathoms, lying S. 85° W. 1 cable from the Beacon rock, which may be avoided by keeping the Chusan shore on board until Sarah Galley is open by Trumball.

Deer island passage. The inner harbor also may be entered from the eastward by passing between Deer and Sarah Galley islands, which are 1½ cable apart. The Beacon rock, to the northeast of Sarah Galley, may be passed close on either side. The Chusan shore may then be steered for, keeping 1 cable to the eastward of Grave island, and when the harbor Beacon rock opens with Grave island it may be steered for: pass between it and Chusan, and keep the Chusan shore on board until Sarah Galley island is shut in with Trumball. This passage is superior to the South or Straight passage, as although in some parts it is only 1½ to 1¼ cable wide, the limits are always marked, except off the northeast end of Deer island, from whence a spit extends 1 cable northerly. It is also the only passage into the harbor, in which the flood tide is in your favor all the way.

Anchorage between Trumball and Sarah Galley. There is good anchoring ground between Sarah Galley and Trumball islands, in 8 to 10 fathoms. A spit extends from the southeast extreme of the latter, the 3 fathoms line being 3 cables from the shore. By keeping the south end of Macclesfield open of the summit of Tea island it will be avoided.

Suburbs. The suburbs called Taoutow 衙頭 contain many houses, forming a long street, running parallel to the beach. To the east, and close to the water's edge, is a small hill, with a temple or joss-house on it (the mark for the south rock) 122 feet high.

The level ground intersected by canals extends 1¼ mile to the eastward, where it is terminated by a ridge of hills 642 feet high, extending down to the beach, upon which are 3 beacons, 2 round and 1 square; the latter is 595 feet high, and also one of the marks for the north rock. Westerly from the suburbs the level ground extends 1.1 mile, a ridge of hills 450 feet high run down to the coast, forming two points. There are also 3 beacons on this ridge, the central one is 323.7 feet above mean tide level.

The latitude of the eastern of these points (the one opposite Guard-house island) was ascertained to be 30° 0′ 20″ N. and its longitude 122° 5′ 18″ E.

The variation of the compass was 2° 33′ E. in 1840: and high water, on fall and change days, 1 hour before the moon's transit.

Rise and fall of the tide 12 feet and 6 inches. Scarcely any change takes place in the depth of the water three quarters of an hour previous and subsequent to high water. At low water the change in the depth occurred more rapidly. Ordinary tides rise and fall from 5 to 7 feet.

In all the channels, generally speaking, the change in the direction of the stream does not alter until 1*h.* 40*m.* after the change has taken place in the depth. In the inner harbor, and along the coast of Chusan, the flood comes from the eastward; at the outer anchorage, off the Elephant, from the southeast; between Bell and Tea islands, ships flood-rode tend to the northward. The strength of the tide varies from 2 to $3\frac{3}{4}$ knots. Strong breezes from the northward materially affect the rise and fall, the range in two consecutive days being sometimes 2 feet and 6 inches.

Chusan. The island Chusan (or Chowshan 舟山 so called from its supposed resemblance to a boat) is 51.5 miles in circumference, its extreme length being 20.8 miles; it lies in a northwest and southeast direction. The greatest breadth in any part is 10.5 miles. From the beach at Tinghae to the northern shore, the distance is 7 miles. Towards the eastern end of the island it becomes narrower, never however being under 6.1 miles.

The city of Tinghae is a walled town 1.8 miles in circumference, situated 0.5 cables from the beach. There are four entrances situated at each of the cardinal points, which are through double arched gateways at right angles to one another. The span of the outer one is 7 feet and 6 inches, and 9 feet high. The city wall is 14 feet and 9 inches high, surmounted by a parapet 4 feet and 6 inches. The width of the wall is 13 feet, and the parapet 2 feet. The southern face runs east and west. The western face north and south. The east face north 350 yards and then northwest. The northern face is irregular. On the northwest side the city is overlooked by a hill, part of which is inclosed by the wall. A canal 33 feet wide and 3 feet deep nearly encircles the city and enters it near the south gate. A canal and paved foot path communicate with the suburbs, but the principal means of communication with the sea is by a canal further to the east.

There are three other commercial ports in the island, viz., Shinkeä mun, (Singkamong), Chinkeäng (Singkong), and Shaou.

Shinkeä mun, 沈家門 *or Singkamong.* This is situated at the

southeast extreme of the island. The town is situated at the water's edge, and is a miserable assemblage of huts. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is fishing. About 35 junks, of 100 tons burden, and carrying from 30 to 35 men, with 250 smaller boats, each containing 5 men, are employed for this purpose. The harbor is formed by the island of Lookeä (which is divided into six islands at high water), and is 1½ cable wide, with 4 to 5 fathoms abreast the town. The southwest extreme lies between Lookeä and Takan, and has not more than 1¼ fathom at low water. A reef and mud spit extend easterly from Takan one cable, and the mud extends westerly from Lookeä 4½ cables.

H. M. ship Pylades laid between Takan (大 笨) and Chusan in 5 fathoms, the width here being 2¼ cables. The high land (600 feet) on the Chusan shore, occasioned the squalls to be sometimes very violent. H. M. ship Conway laid to the westward of Lookeä, with the small flat island (with two rocks off it), at the entrance to the Sarah Galley passage, bearing west 0.7 miles in 5 fathoms. The distance from Shinkeä mun to Tinghae is 11½ miles. The channel along the Chusan shore has deep water. It is not, however, advisable for ships, owing to a number of small islands 3 miles to the east of the suburbs, which render the passage narrow and crooked.

Sheih-luh mun 十六門, or sixteen passages, is the name given to this narrow and crooked passage by the Chinese.

Several islands with extensive mud banks confine the channel beyond this to half a cable, occasionally it is 1 cable wide. Vessels, therefore, bound from Tinghae to Shinkeä mun must use one of the passages already described, or must pass to the northward of Deer island and the island east of it: this passage is not above 1½ cable wide. It has deep water, except at the southeast entrance, where there are only 3 fathoms.

Between Takan and Aou shan there is shoal water, to avoid which vessels should not stand so far to the northward as to bring the reef off the southern end of Aou shan in line with the crag on Elephant island. The channel between the east end of Chusan and Pooto has only 1¼ fathom at low water, and off the southeast end of Chusan it is only 2 cables wide, owing to a reef with a stone pillar on it, near the centre of the passage.

After rounding the flat island with two rocks, this Beacon will be seen bearing N. 35° E. A course should be steered to pass between it and Chusan. Shoal water extends 3½ cables from Lookeä, and 6

cables from the island with the Druid's temple on the summit. To avoid which, do not stand further to the eastward, when a cliff islet off the east extreme of Chusan is in line with a building on the summit of the flat peninsula at the northeast extreme of Chusan. The Beacon rock in line with the cliff islet is a good mid channel mark. After passing between the Beacon rock and Chusan, keep the cliff islet on with the building upon the peninsula, which will keep you in the deepest water. The flat is extensive, the 2½ fathoms line extending 1.7 mile. On it were several hard casts of the lead. Vessels therefore, should cross the flat under easy sail.

Pooto 普陀. The island of Pooto is 3.4 miles from the southeast point of Chusan, and 1.6 mile from the east point. The channel is termed by the Chinese 蓮花洋 *Leënhwa yang*, or sea of water-lilies. After passing the flat noticed above, the water deepens suddenly to 6 and then to 12 fathoms. There is also a good passage between Pooto and Tsing shan 青山 or Green island which is 7 cables wide. The flat extends within 5 cables of Pooto, which must therefore be kept on board. The island is 3½ miles long. In one part it is only six tenths of a mile broad. A narrow projecting point extends from the west side, forming a deep sandy bay, with 3 fathoms in it. A stream runs into the bay, which might be used during the northwesterly monsoon, by vessels in want of water. There are two reefs in the bay, but they are always above water. This island and the Chookeä tseën group belong to the priests of Budha. The temples on Pooto are very numerous, the largest of which is situated on the western side of the island, and a broad flagged road leads to it from the south side.

Singkong or 岭港 *Chin keäng.* Chinkeäng harbor is situated at the western extreme of Chusan, and is distant 7½ miles from Tinghae. From the Inner harbor to the southwestern point of the island, the distance is 4 miles. The passage between Bell island and Chusan is not recommended, owing to the strong tides which exist in it. Near the centre is a half tide rock, with a beacon on it; and to the southwest of it, two cables, a rocky patch with only 1¾ fathom on it. Vessels bound to Chinkeäng had therefore better use the passage between Bell island and Tower hill. Should, however, the other be used, that part of the channel between the Beacon and the Chusan shore will be found the best.

Between Kiddisol and Chusan there is no danger, the distance being rather less than a cable and a half.

From the southwest point of Chusan the coast-line is mud (with the exception of a small islet) to the point of Chinkeäng harbor. Anchorage will be found along this shore in from 10 to 12 fathoms. A small islet (the Steward) lies midway between Chusan and Kintang. There is 45 fathoms water in its vicinity: 2 cables to the eastward there is a rocky patch, on which 9 fathoms were found.

Chinkeäng harbor is formed by three islands, (Waeteaou 外鈎, Chungteaou 中鈎, and Leteaou 裡鈎, i. e. Outer-hook, Middle-hook, and Inner-hook,) and Chusan; a reef of rocks lies off the southwest point of the first island, and the mud extends from the island nearly to the reef. Between Waeteaou and Chusan the distance is 6 cables, with 7 to 8 fathoms. The mud extends half a cable from the island; on the Chusan shore is a circular fort, which can only be approached along the embankments.

Opposite the island of Chungteaou, the channel is less than a cable wide, with 7 fathoms. The passage increases but little in width, until you have passed the island of Leteaou, opposite to which is the landing-place, and the entrance of a stream, which is navigable up to the town, distant 6 cables, at high water. Near the beach are a few houses.

Upon the islands forming the harbor, and also on the point near the entrance, are extensive quarries of stone. The passage through is 1.7 mile long, and being both narrow and crooked can only be available for steamers and small vessels.

Kutsu 菰茨 or *Koo-tsze.* To the northward of Leteaou, is a flat island, Kootsze. A reef of rocks extends from it towards the island of Chusan, narrowing the passage to one cable, in which there is no bottom with 30 fathoms.

Channel between Blackwall and Chusan. Between Kootsze and Blackwall or Tsatsu (冊子 Tsih tsze) the distance is three cable. The eastern side of Blackwall has several deep bays and indentations; a sunken rock lies off the northeast point, distant 1¼ cable, and between it and Chusan, the water varies from 12 to 19 fathoms.

Kintang 金塘. From the Steward, or Pwanyang tseaou (halfway rock), to Kintang, the distance is two miles; near the southeast extreme of the latter is a remarkable saddle hill, which with the Cap rock forms one of the marks for the southern sunken rock, in the South or Straight passage. There is a peninsula (connected by mud which is overflown at high water) at the southeast point, from which a ledge of rocks extends, the southwestern part of which is

always above water. Nearly opposite to Chinkeäng, there is another sharp peak on Kintang, which is 1519 feet above the level of the sea.

Channel between Kintang and Blackwall. Vessels bound from Chinkeäng to Seaou Sha-aou, or to sea by the northwest passage, must bear in mind that there is no anchorage after leaving Chinkeäng, until to the northward of Blackwall, the distance being 6 miles. The channel between Kintang and Blackwall is half a mile wide. A small islet lies off the southwest extreme of the latter. Between the two there is deep water, and from the summit of the islet, Chinhae (at the entrance of the river leading to Ningpo) may be seen over Kintang, which, abreast of this part of the channel, is very low. After passing the islet there is a long bay on Blackwall island, from the northern point of which a reef extends 1½ cable. Off the north extreme of Kintang there is a group of 5 islands.

Broken island, or Mamuh shan 馬目山. The northern rock off Broken island bears from the northwest extreme of Blackwall N. 15° E., 6½ miles. Between it and Broken island there is a good channel. The latter is connected with Chusan at low water; it is about 700 feet high. The ridge of hills at the northwest extreme of Chusan rises to the height of 761 feet, and on them are three beacons. The entrance to the harbor of Seaou Sha-aou is between Broken and Fisher's island (Chang pih shan 長白山), and is 6 cables wide. Broken island is steep to, except on the S. E. side, where it joins Chusan. A shoal extends 5 cables off the west side of Fisher's island.

The harbor is formed by Fisher's island and Chusan; it is 2 miles long and 1.7 mile broad, with a depth of water from 5 to 9 fathoms. This harbor is well sheltered from all winds, and easy of ingress and egress. The coast of Chusan is lined with a mud bank, which renders landing (only at one spot, which is at the eastern extreme of the harbor) difficult except at high water. Near the landing-place is a small village; the principal town is situated some distance up the valley from the landing-place. The south shore of Fisher's island is also an extensive mud bank, a considerable portion of which has been inclosed from the sea. Off the southeast extreme of the island the three fathoms line extends five cables. The depth decreases gradually, so that the lead will give warning. The eastern entrance to Seaou Sha-aou harbor is 8 cables wide. A small islet and a rock lie off the north extreme. They may be rounded close, passing between the islets mentioned above and the islets to the eastward.

Passage between Sheppey and Chusan. Vessels intending to go to the eastward from Seaou Sha-aou may pass either between Sheppey

(Lan and Lew shan) and Chusan, or to the northward of Sheppey. The latter is the more eligible. The former is 2 cables wide in the narrowest part. The Houbland islands lie between Sheppey and Fisher's island. Vessels should pass between them and two small islets, which lie off the southwest side, between which and Chusan is the narrowest part of the passage. Having passed this islet, vessels may either stand along Sheppey, or steer a course for the open sea.

Passage between Sheppey and Blackheath. To pass to the northward of Sheppey, a N. 56° E. course must be steered for a long barren island, with a round peak upon it. The distance between which and Sheppey is 1.6 mile. The mud runs off the latter 0.5 mile. The barren island is steep to, on the southeast shore. In the channel, between Kwan shan and Sheppey, are several islets; and in standing over to the Sheppey side of the channel the mud may be avoided by keeping the north end of the largest of these islands open of the northern extreme of Sheppey.

Having passed the barren island a course must be steered to pass close to Kwan shan, which lies west from the barren island 1¼ mile, in order to avoid a reef which is covered at high water. It is distant from Kwan shan 2¼ cables. From it the barren hill bears N. 85° W., and the highest part of Sheppey S. 26° W.

Having passed the reef, the large island, mentioned as the mark for avoiding the mud bank extending westerly from Sheppey, bounds the passage to the southward. A reef extends a short distance from its northern extreme.

Nine islands. Besides Kwan shan there are nine islands lying off the southeast end of Tae shan. A reef of rocks lies off the southern point of the one east of Kwan shan. The channel then lies between these Nine islands to the north, and the large passage island on the south. A due west course will carry you along Changtoo and the northwest group to the open sea.

Vessels wishing to anchor under Sheppey, which will be found a secure anchorage in the northwesterly monsoon, may haul to the southward, after passing the first island to the eastward of the large Passage island, and run between them and a cluster of rocks to the eastward. The east extreme of Sheppey is a low cliff, which may be passed within a cable; good anchorage will then be found in five fathoms, the water shoaling gradually towards the shore.

Sheppey. The island of Sheppey is 7.5 miles long, and 5.6 broad. On the east side are several deep sandy bays. A considerable portion of the east extreme is separated from the island by a narrow

channel at high water. The island appears formerly to have been two (蘭山 *Lan shan* and 秀山 *Sew shan*) the land being very low and protected from the sea by walls, near the northern extreme.

H. M. ship Pylades anchored here in the month of Feb., in 5½ fathoms, six tenths of a mile from the west point of Sheppey, bearing N. 8° W.; the island south of Sheppey bearing S. 54° W.; and the highest peak of Chusan S. 7° E. To the eastward of Sheppey are two cliff islets, the nearest is 1.8 mile distant, and the further 4½ miles. South from the western, 2 cables, is a ledge of rocks, which is occasionally covered; and 0.6 of a mile W.N.W. from the eastern, is another small islet. The mud bank from Sheppey gradually deepens to the eastward, the depth of water, when the island of Pooto bears due south being 8½ fathoms.

Tae shan 岱山. To the northeast of Fisher's island, 5½ miles, is the island of Tae shan, which is very populous. The centre of the island is an extensive flat with many villages near to its eastern extreme; the hills also separate, leaving a level plain across the island. Midway between Fisher's island and it are two small islets; and between Barren island and it are three others, off the south end of the westernmost of which is a sunken rock. Rocks also extend off the southwest and north points of the central one of the three. A mud bank extends from the northwest point of Barren island nearly to the first islet of the three, which lies to the N. W. of it. Between them and Tae shan the bottom is sandy with irregular soundings.

Kwan shan 官山. The passage between Kwan shan and Tae shan is 3 cables wide; on the Tae shan shore are several small islets; the channel is deep. H. M. ship Pylades anchored in a small cove to the north of Kwan shan on the island of Tae shan, and rode out a heavy gale of wind. The cove, however, is too small to be recommended, and the deep water in its vicinity is also disadvantageous.

To the westward of Tae shan, the islands extend about 15 miles, and from the summit, the termination of the group northerly could not be defined.

Changtoo 長塗. To the eastward of Tae shan, and separated by a channel 1.5 miles, is another large island, called Changtoo by the Chinese, and is probably the Blackheath of Thornton's chart. The southern face of this island has many deep indentations, and may be composed of several islands. The time allotted for the service did not admit of a closer investigation.

The breadth of the channel, between Changtoo and the two islands

to the eastward of Sheppey, is 2.3 miles. The group of islands continues to the eastward of Changtoo, and a little to the southward of the same parallel for 25 miles.

Eastern Group. The easternmost island of this group is in latitude 30° 7′ 45″ N., and longitude 122° 46′ 30″ E. From the anchorage under Sheppey it bears E. 5° S., 27 miles, and from the summit of Pooto E. 20° N., 21 miles. From the outer islet east of Chookeä tseën N. 29° E., 18¼ miles. It is five miles in circumference, and about 500 feet high. There is a small village on its northwestern side. The shores are precipitous cliffs. The intervening islands between this and Changtoo were not examined, their outline therefore has only been inserted in the chart. Two small islets lie N. 74° E. about two miles from the eastern island.

Coast-line of Chusan. The coast-line of Chusan, after passing between it and Sheppey, trends to the northeast. At the distance of three miles there is a small island with a narrow passage between it and the shore, and a deep bay to the westward, in which the mud dries out a considerable distance, rendering it difficult to land, except at the extreme points.

Three miles and a half further to the southeast there is a larger island with a remarkable *fall* in the hills near its centre; a small islet lies half a mile west from its extreme.

To the eastward are three islands at the distance of, a half, one and a half, and three and a quarter, miles. The nearest is the largest of the three, and has a patch of rocks 2 cables from it to the northeast. Northeast also from the centre of the three, is another reef 4 cables from the island. The outer island is a narrow cliff with a rock off its northeast end.

To the northward and northeast of Pooto are three islets, and three rocks, which are steep to, except to the westward of the southern and largest of the three, where there is a reef. To the northeast of these islands, and 3½ miles from the summit of Pooto, is a small conical islet E. 8° S.; 2 miles from it is a group of 4 sharp pinnacled rocks, with several reefs among them. The reef already described (when treating of the island of Chookeä tseën) lies S. 42° E., 6¼ miles from these rocks, and is the last danger in the passage. The northeast extreme of Chusan is high, rising probably 1400 feet, the hills approaching near the coast-line. A flat peninsula, with 2 buildings composed of slabs of stone, forms the extremity of the island.

Ships bound to the north side of Chusan, ought to make the land in about latitude 30°, when the easternmost island of the northern

group will be seen to the northward, and the high land of Chookeä tseën to the westward. On closing the land, three small islets to the eastward of Chookeä tseën will be made out, and also the island of Pooto, which may be known by a small lookout-house on its summit. Intending to communicate with Chinkeä mun (Sinkeamoon), the most eligible anchorage will be found to the southward of Pooto, for which purpose a course may be steered to pass between that island and Lookeä, taking care to avoid a half tide rock which lies E. 12° S., 9 miles from the highest part of Pooto. The best anchorage will be found opposite two sandy bays, near the west extreme. It is recommended not to open the passage between Chusan and Pooto, as by standing too far to the westward vessels may get on the flat between Pooto and Chinkeä mun. Good water may be obtained from a well in the sandy bay near the temple.

If bound to Sheppey or Seaou Sha-aou, a group of sharp pinnacle rocks must be kept to the southward, a remarkable island near Chusan with a sudden fall in the land near the centre, will be seen to the westward. There are three islands with rocks off them to the eastward of it: when abreast the easternmost of these—one course may be steered so as to pass between Sheppey and Kwanshan, in which case a vessel should get to the northward of a small cliff island one quarter of the way between Changtoo and Chusan, and keep midchannel between it and Changtoo; 3¼ miles to the westward of the first cliff island, there is a second, which must also be kept to the southward, you will then be abreast several small crooked islets, which lie off the southeast extreme of Tae shan; and Kwan shan, 2⅓ miles to the W.N.W of the second cliff island, is high with a flat summit; keep it close on board to avoid the sunken rock near its south extreme, bearing from the highest part of Sheppey N. 26° E., you may then steer a west course to pass close to Barren island, from whence a S. 56° W. course, 5 miles, will carry you to Seaou Sha-aou harbor;—or, instead of passing between the islands of Changtoo and Kwanshan, you may pass between Sheppey and Chusan, in which case keep the Chusan shore on board, passing between it and a small islet (which lies S. 23° E. from the south end of Sheppey). The course then lies between an islet on the Chusan shore and the south islet off Sheppey, from thence steer so as to pass to the northward of three small islets, and a reef which lies 2 miles to the westward, from whence a west course will carry you past a rocky point, and into Seaou Sha-aou or Small Sand-harbor.

TABLE

Containing names of places in the Chusan Archipelago.

The list commences at the extreme south, and the places are given nearly according to their latitude proceeding northward

Thornton's orthography.	Chinese characters.	Sounds of the Chinese in the court dialect.	Sounds in Fuh-keën	Latitude of the places.	Longitude of the places.
Hesan island -	黑山	Hih shan	Hek san		
Cape Montague (h. p.)	四招山	Szechaou shan	Soŏ-cheaou san	29° 10′ N.	122° 5′ E.
Half-tide rock -				29° 15′ 3″	122° 9′
The Bear (peak) -	大目山	Tamuh shan	Tae-bok-san	29° 23′ 5″	122° 0′ 4″
The Cubs - -					
Quesan island -	韭山	Kew shan	Kew-san		
Patahecock (h. p.)	八字角	Pătsze keŏ	Pat-joō kak	29° 21′ 9″	122° 13′ 7″
Holderness rock -					
Whelps (centre) -				29° 29′ 4″	122° 5′ 1″
Allen island -					
Mouse - -	鼠山?	Shoo shan	Ch'hé-san	29° 32′ 7″	122° 13′ 6″
Starboard Jack -					
Castle rock -					
Corkers - -					

	CHINESE.	COURT DIALECT.	FUHKEËN.	LATITUDE.	LONGITUDE.
Tinker - -					
Mesan & Lanjett (h. p.)	四礁	Szetseaou	Soò-ta	29° 36′ 5″ N	122° 9′ 2″ E
Harbor Rouse -					
Buffaloe's Nose (h. p.)	牛鼻山	Newpe shan	Gnêw-pit san	29° 36′ 2″	122° 1′ 4″
Front Island (high p.)				29° 37′ 6″	122° 13′ 2″
Lowang cape -	六橫	Luhwang	Leuk-hêng	29° 47′ 2″	122° 7′ 5″
Tree-a-top - -	溫州嶼	Wănchow yu	Wun-chew-sē	29° 42′ 4″	122° 0′ 5″
Bateman - -					
Beak Head (E. ext.)	銅鑼龜	Tunglo kwei	Tông-lô-kwuy	29° 40′ 9″	122° 17′ 4″
	交盃	Keaoupei	Kaou-pöey		
Footosan - -	佛肚山	Futoo shan	Hwut-toē-san		
	梅山	Meishan	Boêy-san		
Vernon island (E. ext.)	蝦岐山	Heäke shan	Kay-kê-san	29° 44′ 2″	122° 18′ 8″
	湖泥山	Hoone shan	Hoe-nee^{ng}-san		
Jansen Rock -	老鼠所	Laoushoo shan	Ló-ch'hé-san		
	鼜渠	Kwŏkeu so	Kokkē-só		
John Peak -	老鼠	Laoushoo shan	Ló-ch'hé san		
Kitto - - -	岐頭	Ketow	Ke-t'hoê	29° 52′ 9″	122° 7′ 7″
St. George - -	穿鼻	Chuenpe	Ch'hwan-pit		

Tinghae - -	海	Tinghae	Tĕng-haé		
Tygosan - -	定大榭山	Taeseay shan	Taē-seā-san		
Suburbs, temple hill	衙頭	Taoutow	Tō-t'hoê	30° 0′ 4″	122° 6′ 4″
Round-about island				29° 53′ 7″	122° 9′ 3″
Bell island - -	馬秦	Matsin	Má-chĭn	29° 52′ 2″	122° 16′
Chusan - -	舟山	Chowshan	Chew-san		
Tingboo - -	燈埠	Tăngfow	Teng poē		
Oswamong -	烏沙山	Woosha shan	Oe-say-san		
Chuttatham (cone)	朱家尖	Chookeä tseën	Choo-kay-cheëm	29° 54′	122° 25′ 3″
	拗山	Aou shan	Aoù-san		
Elephant island -	摘箬山	Teihjŏ shan	Tek-jëäk-san		
	峙頭山	Chetow shan	Sē-t'hoê-san		
	小貓山	Seaoumaou shan	Seaóu-beaû-san		
	大貓山	Ta maou shan	Taē-beaû-san		
	雌山	Tsze shan	Ch'he-san		
	亮小貓山	Leäng seaoumaou shan	Lëäng-seaóu beaû san		
Deer Island -	小渠山	Seaoukeu shan	Sëáou-ke-san		
	王家山	Wangkeä shan	Ong-kay-san		

	CHINESE.	COURT DIALECT.	FUHKEEN.	LATITUDE.	LONGITUDE.
Tower Hill -					
Sarah Galley I. -	山	Takêu shan	Taē-ke-san		
Tea Island -	山	Pwanche shan	Pwân-sē-san		
Bell Rock - -	腳山	Taewangkeŏ shan	Taē-ông-keak-san		
Bell Island - -	奎山	Heache shan	Hēy-sē-san		
Macclesfield Island	奎山	Waewookwei shan	Goēy-gnóe-kwuy s.		
Trumball - -	山山	Tawookwei shan	Taē-gnóe-kwuy-s.		
	山山	Laou shan	Ló-ch'hé-san		
Guard-house -	礁山	Seaouchŭh shan	Sëáou-teuk-san		
	山	Yătan shoo shan	Ah-tan san		
N. W. Beacon -	礁	Kwafoo tseaou	Kw^{n}á-hoo-ta		
		Kwantow shan	Kwan-t'hoê-san		
Kiddisol - -		Yanglo shan	Yâng-lô-san		
Just-in-the-way -		Hwangnew tseaou	Hông-gnêw-ta	29° 57′ 7″	121° 54′ 2″
		Seaou kan	Sëáou kan		
Kintang peak -		Kintang	Kim tông	30° 1′ 7″	121° 54′ 7″
		Taekan	Taē-kan		
Steward - -		Pwanyang tseaou	Pwàn-yâng-ta	30° 0′ 9″	121° 57′

渠峙王峙五五鼠竹蛋婦頭螺牛干塘干洋
大盤大蟹外大老小鴨寡關洋黃小金大半

	蠏門	Lookeä yu	Loe-kay		
Singka moon -	家家山	Shinkeä mun	Sim-kay-bûn		
	盧沈青洛伽	Tsing shan	Ch'heng-san		
Pilot fish - -		Lŏkeä	Lŏk-kĕâ		
Two Bouseys -					
	十六門	Sheihluh mun	Sip-leŭk-bûn		
Two Sisters -					
Pooto I. -	普陀洋	Pooto	P'hoé-tô	30° 0′ 3″	112° 23′ 5″
	蓮花門	Leënhwa yang	Lëên-hwa-yâng		
	橫山山	Hwang shan	Héng-san		
	菜花港	Tsaehwa	Ch'haè-hwa		
Singkong moon. -	岭子門	Chinkeäng mun	Gîm-ḳáng-bûn		
Blackwall island -	冊目山	Tsihtsze shan	Ch'hek-choó-san		
Broken island (h. p.)	馬蒜山	Mamuh shan	Má-bok-san	30° 9′ 7″	121° 57′ 8″
	茨沙	Kootsze	Koe-choo		
Landing place -	小白	Seaousha	Sëáou-say	30° 9′ 1″	122° 4′ 4″
Fisher's island -	長山	Changpih shan	Tëâng-pèk-saṇ	30° 11′ 3″	122° 3′ 2″
	官	Kwan shan	Kwan-san		

	CHINESE.	COURT DIALECT.	FUHKEEN.	LATITUDE.	LONGITUDE.
Houbland island -	山	Chechung shan	Sē-tëûng san		
Do. do. (h. p.)	中山	Tae shan	Taē-san	30° 15′ 4″	122° 11′ 4″
Sheppey island -	秀塗頭	Lansew shan	Lân-sew-san	30° 10′ 3″	122° 10′ 5″
Blackheath - -	嵁羅花頭	Changtoo shan	Tëâng-toê-san	30° 15′ 6″	122° 16′ 5″
	肉巒	Lotow shan	Lô-t'hoê-san		
	山	Kwokan shan			
	山	Singlo shan	Seng-lô-san		
	山	Teaouhwa shan	Thô-hwa-san		
	山	Chintow shan	Chím-toê san		
	山	Tseihjuh shan	Chek-jeak-san		
	山	Chang yu	Tëâng-se		
East islet off Chookeä tseën - -	*Names not ascertained*			29° 5′ 7″	122° 35′ 8″
Reef near the same				29° 58′ 6″	122° 33′ 8″
Druidical island -	盂缽金	Kinpŏ yu	Kim-phwat-e		
	長則枕星桃鍋螺長蘭岱岐				

Art. III. *Notices of Japan, No. IX.: arts and manufactures among the Japanese: lacker-ware, paper, commerce, tea, &c.*

The state of the arts in Japan is another point upon which there is some difficulty in forming an opinion, partly from a little distrust in the *connoisseur*-ship of the members of the factory at Dezima, and partly from the unanimous assurances that the best specimens in any department are utterly unattainable by foreigners. Some notion might, indeed, be formed upon the subject from the station of the artist in the classification of society, but for the possibility that this may denote rather a past than the present state. All that can, therefore, be safely affirmed is, that the arts are more advanced in that country than in China.

Respecting the art of music, there needs no addition to what has been already stated. We are told that the Japanese are extremely fond of painting, and eager collectors of pictures; that they sketch boldly with charcoal and often in ink, never having occasion to efface; that their outlines are clear, and their drawing as good as may be compatible with ignorance of perspective and anatomy. From this ignorance, probably, arises their acknowledged inability to take a likeness, the professed portrait-painters bestowing their care rather upon the dress than the features of their sitters. In birds and flowers they succeed better; and two folio volumes of paintings of flowers, with the name and properties of each written on the opposite page, the work of a Japanese lady, and by her presented to Heer Titsingh, her husband's friend, are spoken of as beautiful. Delicate finishing seems to be the chief excellence of all Japanese artists.

Of the higher department of the art, landscape and figures, some specimens are afforded by the writers upon the subject, but so various in merit, that they perplex almost as much as they assist the judgment. Titsingh's plates of weddings, funeral processions, &c., from paintings by native artists, are, as nearly as may be, on a level with Chinese pictures. Meylan's are a shade better, and such as the qualified praise bestowed might lead one to expect.* Siebold's, although he visited Japan prior to Meylan, are far better, at least those of them which are taken from pictures painted for him: and this he explains, by stating that the young native artist whom he employed was studying the European principles of his art. But the plates in Overmeer Fischer's splendid volume are of a character so very superior to all the others;—they are so highly finished, and have so much of light and shade, though defective enough in drawing and perspective, that it is difficult not to suspect some few improving touches to have been given in Holland

* A story, told by Meylan, of the proficiency of Japanese artists two centuries ago, might startle those who have read the opinions of these writers, or looked at most of their plates. It is that, when the ceremony of image-trampling was first ordained, there being a scarcity of Portuguese pictures of the Madonna and Child for simultaneous trampling, a Japanese painter was ordered to make a copy of one, and the copy was not to be distinguished from the original. It is to be observed that the president never saw the copy, and the connoisseurs who had pronounced upon its undistinguishableness were Japanese. The painter was rewarded with decapitation. This story, however, is quite compatible with very poor designing on the part of the artists, for, like the Chinese, they are no doubt excellent imitators.

before the Japanese pictures passed into the engraver's hands; a suspicion certainly not weakened by the inspection of the Japanese rooms in the Royal Museum at the Hague, where we are told to seek the best specimens of every description that can be smuggled into Dezima and on ship-board.*

The Japanese are unacquainted with oil-painting, but skillful in the management of water-colors. These they prepare from minerals and vegetables, obtaining tints far more brilliant and beautiful than ours.

Prints they have in abundance, but only wood-cuts. The art of engraving upon copper has, however, been recently introduced amongst them, and adopted with an eagerness which promises well for its cultivation.

Of the art of sculpture, no trace appears in any of the authors, beyond the occasional mention of a little ornamental carving; but we are told that the Japanese have attained as much excellence in casting as is compatible with utter disregard of proportions. They are said to cast handsome vases and images, and their bells are remarkable for the beauty of the bas-reliefs that adorn them. These bells have no metallic tongues, but are sounded by striking them externally with wood.

Of architecture, as an art, no idea exists in this country. Of military engineering and navigation, as sciences, the Japanese are also ignorant, though they have the compass, and probably also possess such knowledge of military tactics as is sufficient for their purpose.

Of the lacker-work, known in this country as Japan, all the writers assert that no adequate idea can be conceived from the specimens commonly seen in Europe. What is really fine cannot be purchased by foreigners; and the best ever obtained by the members of the factory are received as presents from their Japanese friends. These are mostly deposited in the Royal Museum at the Hague; and although esteemed at home scarcely second-rate, are so really superior to the ordinary Japan, that no opinion should be given upon the beauty of the art, without having inspected that collection.

The whole process of lackering is extremely slow. The varnish, which is the resinous produce of a shrub called *urusi no ki*, or 'varnish plant,' requires a tedious preparation to fit it for use. It is tinted by slow and long-continued rubbing upon a copper-plate with the coloring material; and the operation of lackering is as tedious as its preliminaries. Five different coats, at the very least, are successively applied, suffered to dry, and then ground down with a fine stone or a reed;† and it is only by this patient labor that the varnish acquires its excellence. The brilliant mother-of-pearl figures consist of layers of shell, cut and fashioned to the shape required, and colored at the back; then laid into the varnish, and subjected to the same coating and grinding process as the rest, whence they derive their glittering splendor.

The Japanese do not understand cutting precious stones, and therefore set no value upon them, which may account for the want of jewellery in the dress of both

* Dr. Von Siebold's Japanese museum is said to be richer and superior to the Japanese rooms in the Royal Museum. It has very recently been purchased by the Dutch government to add to their museum at the Hague.

† Grinding with a reed, or rush, sounds strange; but Fisher's words, "*Met enn fignen steen of bies afgeslepen*," admit of no other interpretation, the dictionary affording no other signification of *bies* than 'rush,' or 'reed.' If we suppose the warehouse-master, or the interpreter through whom he obtained his information, to have included bamboo in the genus reed, the difficulty would be much lessened.

sexes. In metallurgy, they are, however, very skillful; and the beautiful work called *syakudo*, in which various metals are partly blended, partly combined, producing an effect much resembing fine enamel, is used in lieu of jewels for girdle-clasps, boxes, sword-hilts, &c. But the branch of this art in which they surpass most other nations, is the tempering of steel, and their sword-blades are said to be of transcendent excellence, bearing the fine edge of a razor,* and capable of cutting through an iron nail. They are valued accordingly; as we are told that a sum equal to £100 is not thought too much to give for a peculiarly fine sword-blade, whilst an old one, of exquisite temper, is esteemed beyond all price. Their exportation is prohibited, from some superstitious idea of an intimate connexion between Japanese valor and Japanese arms, as a joint heritage from their divine ancestors.

Of the manufactures of the country, it is enough to say that they make everything wanted for their own use; that their porcelain has degenerated from its pristine superiority, it is said, owing to a deficiency of the peculiar fine clay; and that their most beautiful silks are woven by high-born criminals, who are confined upon a small, rocky, unproductive island, deprived of their property, and obliged to pay for the provisions, with which they are supplied by sea, with the labor of their hands. The exportation of these silks is likewise prohibited. †

* Fischer.

* [The manufacture of paper in Japan is worthy of a more particular notice than has been given to it; the following account, compiled from Kæmpfer, is extracted from the Saturday Magazine. The tree from which the paper is made is the *Broussonetia papyrifera*, called *kaji* by the Japanese, and *shoo* 楮 by the Chinese. Some of the finest specimens we have seen are much whiter than the bamboo paper of the Chinese; the color of the common sorts is a yellowish white; and by much use the surface becomes furred though it does not soon wear out.

"From a strong, branched, woody root, rises a straight, thick, equal trunk, very much branched out, covered with a fat, firm, clammy, chestnut-colored bark, rough without and smooth on the inside, where it adheres to the wood, which is loose and brittle, with a large moist pith; the branches and twigs are very fat, covered with a small down, or wool, of a green color, inclining to purple.

"Every year, when the leaves are fallen off, or in the tenth Japanese month, which answers to our December, the twigs are cut into lengths, not exceeding three feet, and put together in bundles, to be afterwards boiled in an alkaline lye. These faggots are placed upright in a large kettle, which must be well covered, and boiled till the bark shrinks so far as to allow about half an inch of the wood to appear naked at the top; when the sticks have been sufficiently boiled, they are taken out of the water and exposed to the air to cool; the bark is then stripped from the wood and dried, and laid up to be manufactured at a future time.

"When a sufficient quantity is collected, it is soaked in water for three or four days, and when soft, the blackish skin which covered it is scraped off with a knife; at the same time also, the stronger bark, which is of full a year's growth, is separated from the thinner, which covered the younger branches, the former yielding the best and whitest paper, and the latter only a dark and indifferent sort. If there is any bark of more than a year's growth, it is likewise picked out and laid aside for the purpose of making a coarser description of paper. All knotty particles, and discolored portions, are also picked out and laid on one side. After it has been sufficiently cleansed and separated, it must be boiled in clear lye. During the time it is boiling, it is kept constantly agitated with a strong reed; this part of the process must be continued until the bark has become so tender as to separate, when gently touched with the finger, into flocks and fibres.

"After the bark has been boiled, it has to be washed, and this part of the business is of no small consequence in paper-making, and must be managed with great

With respect to commerce, the external trade is now limited to two Dutch ships, and twelve Chinese junks yearly. Nor is this all. The value of the cargoes these vessels import is limited; for the Dutch to about £75,000 sterling, for the Chinese to half as much more, annually. The exports have been progressively narrowed, until they are nearly confined to camphor and copper, and the quantity of the latter to be allowed is matter of constant dispute between the Dutch factory and the exchequer of Nagasáki. The government dreads the exhaustion of the mines.

The internal trade is said to be very considerable, its activity and importance originating in the variety of produce, resulting from the great variety of climate. The islands constituting the empire of Japan and its dependencies, the Lewchew islands to the south, and Yezo and the Kurile archipelago to the north, extend* from the 24th to the 50th degree of north latitude, and from the 123d to the 150th of east longitude. Hence the southern islands, although all of them are not hot enough for the sugar-cane, teem with most of the fruits of the tropics, whilst the northern yield those of the temperate zones. The mountains abound in mineral wealth of every description, and the volcanic districts in sulphur.

The circulating medium of the country is gold, silver, and copper, but only the gold and higher silver pieces can properly be called coin. They bear the mint stamp, and are of ascertained value; the smaller silver pieces, and all the copper, appear to pass by weight. Paper-money is likewise current in some principalities.†

judgment and attention; if it is not washed long enough, the paper will be strong and of a good body, but coarse and of little value. If, on the contrary, the washing has been continued too long, it will afford a whiter paper, but too spongy in its texture and unfit to write on; so that the greatest care and judgment is necessary to avoid either extreme. The washing takes place in a running stream, the bark being placed in a sort of fan or sieve, which will let the water run through; it is stirred continually with the hands until it becomes a delicately soft woolly pulp. For the finer sort of paper the washing must be repeated; but, in this case the bark must be put into a linen bag, instead of a sieve, for fear it should escape along with the water. The bark having been sufficiently washed, it is spread on a thick smooth wooden table, and beaten with a wooden mallet until it is sufficiently fine.

"The bark, thus prepared, is put into a narrow tub with a slimy infusion of rice and of a root called *oreni*. It is then stirred with a thin clean reed, until the ingredients are mixed into a uniform liquid mass of a proper consistence; this succeeds better in a narrow tub, but the pulp is afterwards placed in a larger and wider-mouthed vessel. The moulds on which the paper is to be made are formed of the stems of bulrushes cut into narrow strips, instead of brass wire, as in Europe. Out of this larger vessel the leaves of paper are lifted, one by one, by means of the mould. Nothing remains now, but proper management in the drying of them. In order to this, they are laid up in heaps upon a table covered with a double mat, and a small piece of reed is placed between every leaf, which standing out a little way, serves afterwards to lift them up coveniently, leaf by leaf.

"Every heap is covered with a small plank or board of the same shape and size as the paper, on which are laid weights, first, indeed, very small ones, for fear the leaves, being yet very wet and tender, should be pressed into a solid mass; but, by degrees, the pressure is increased, for the purpose of pressing out all the water. The next day, the weights are taken off, and the leaves lifted up singly, by the help of the small reeds already mentioned, and carried on the palm of the hand to a long rough plank, on which they are placed, and afterwards dried in the sun."]

* Siebold.

† [We have lying before us a Japanese work on numismatology, the *Kin Gin Dzu Roku*, 金銀圖錄 Memoir and Plates on Gold and Silver [coins],

A post for letters is established throughout the empire, which though pedestrian, is said to be wonderfully expeditious.* Every carrier is accompanied by a partner, to guard against the possibility of delay from any accident that may chance to befal him. The men run at their utmost speed, and upon nearing the end of their stage, find the relay carriers awaiting them, to whom the packet is tossed the moment they are within reach of each other. The relay postmen have started before the arriving postmen have stopped. The greatest prince of the empire, if he meets the postmen on the road, must give way, with his whole train, and take care that their course be not obstructed by him or his.

By land, goods are conveyed on pack-horses and pack-oxen, that ascend and descend the already-mentioned staircase roads over the mountains. But the principal carriage of merchandize is by water; and for the navigation of their rivers and lakes, for fishing on the coasts, and even crossing the sea from island to island, the Japanese vessels are very sufficient. That they are utterly inadequate to long voyages arises from the governmental system of seclusion. A sort of Japanese navigation act prescribes the form in which ships must be built, requiring them to be so weak about the stern,† and the rudder to be so hung, that a rough sea must be almost certain to carry away the latter, if not to break a leak in the stern: a device pretty effectual to prevent the voluntary undertaking of long voyages, but that must cause the loss of many fishing-boats and coasting-vessels.

Almost all the Japanese craft are equally calculated for sailing and rowing. The largest are of sixty tons burden, and have one heavy mast, bearing an immense square sail, with a small mast and sail at the prow. The oars are very long, and not taken out of the water in rowing. The rowers stand to their work, and are said to impel the vessel with extraordinary swiftness. Japanese sailors are generally bold and skillful. The fisheries are very productive, and the fishermen in constant activity, fish being the principal food of the people.‡

in 7 vols., octavo, published at Yedo in the 6th year of the reign of *Bunchei*, (A. D. 1822), which gives an account of ancient and modern coins. There are 550 kinds described, most of which are figured; the figures are colored by means of painted stamps, a branch of the typographical art which we have never seen attempted in any Chinese book. Gold, silver, and copper coins of different values are common in Japan; they are cast (if we are rightly informed) and not coined, but the finish of the workmanship and distinctness of the die would do credit to any artist, and far surpass that of the Chinese coins. We suspect there must be some unintentional mistake in this place, since Japanese coins have long been known and prized by amateur numismatologists. Thunberg's collection sold for a large sum, and Titsingh also brought many specimens from Japan. The paper money in the principality of Figo is issued by the sovereign, and cannot be carried out of his dominions. Various devices are resorted to for the purpose of rendering the bills difficult of imitation. The law punishes forgery with death.]

* Siebold. [It appears that this post, like that in China, is almost wholly for the convenience of the government, and its officers. Some of the princes too have their own postmen; private letters and parcels are carried much on the same plan as among the Chinese. See Chi. Rep., vol. IX. page 636.]

† Fischer.

‡ [The Japanese coast is filled with vessels, engaged in carrying cargoes, and in fishing. La Peyrouse met several of them, one of which he thus describes.

"This vessel, which would carry about a hundred tons, had but one mast, very tall, placed in the centre, and apparently composed of several spars, bound together by copper hoops and wooldings. The sail was made of linen; and the

In agriculture, the Japanese are equally diligent and successful. With the exception of the roads, and of the woods required to supply timber and charcoal, hardly a foot of ground, to the very tops of the mountains, is left uncultivated.* Where cattle cannot draw the plough, men take their place, or substitute manual husbandry. The soil is naturally sterile, but the labor bestowed upon it, aided by judicious and diligent irrigation, and all the manure that can in any way be collected, conquers its natural defects, and is repaid by abundant harvests.

The grain principally cultivated is rice, said to be the best produced in Asia. Barley and wheat are likewise grown—the former for feeding the cattle; the latter is little valued, and chiefly used for cakes and soy. This last is made by fermenting together, under ground, wheat, a peculiar kind of bean, and salt. Beans of all sorts, some other vegetables, and various roots, are sedulously cultivated, as is the mulberry, solely for the sake of the silk-worm. A coarse sugar is said to be obtained from the sap of a tree as well as from the cane.

But the grand object of cultivation, next to rice, is the tea-plant. This was introduced into Japan about the beginning of the ninth century, when the bonze Yeitsin, returning from China, presented the first cup of tea to the *mikado* Saga. Its consumption is now almost unlimited. To supply this demand, in addition to the large plantations where it is grown and prepared for sale, the hedges upon many farms consist of the tea-plant, and furnish the drink of the farmer's family and laborers. The finer sorts of tea require especial care in the cultivation.* The plantations are situated remote from the habitations of man, and as much as may be from all other crops, lest the delicacy of the tea should suffer from smoke, impurity, or emanations of any kind. They are manured with dried anchovies and a liquor pressed out of mustard-seed. They must enjoy the unobstructed beams of the morning sun, and thrive best upon well-watered hill sides. The plant is pollarded to render it more branchy, and therefore more productive, and must be five years old before the leaves are gathered. The process of harvesting the tea, or rather of storing the harvest, is one of extreme nicety. The leaves for the finer and coarser teas are sorted as they are plucked; and no more of either kind are gathered in a day than can be dried before night. There are two modes of drying, called the dry and the wet process. In the one, the leaves are at once roasted in an iron pan, then thrown upon a mat and rolled by hand; during the whole operation, which is repeated five or six times, or till the leaves are quite dry, a yellow juice exudes: this is called the dry preparation. In the wet process, the leaves are first placed in a vessel over the steam of boiling water, where they

breadths were not sewed together, but laced in the direction of the length of the sail. It appeared of vast size; and two jibs, with a sprit-sail, composed the rest of the suit. A little gallery, three feet wide, projected on each side of the vessel, and reached one-third of her length from the stern. Over her stern were projecting beams painted green. The boat placed athwart her bows, exceeded by seven or eight feet the width of the vessel, which had a very ordinary sheer, a flat stern, with two small windows, very little carved work, and resembled the Chinese junks in nothing but the manner of fastening the rudder with ropes. Her side galleries were only two or three feet above the water-line, and the ends of the boat must touch the water when the ship rolled. Every circumstance led me to presume that these vessels were intended only for coasters, and could not be very safe during a gale of wind." See also Chi. Rep., vol. VI. pages 220 and 361.]

* Meylan. † Siebold.

remain till they are withered; they are then rolled by hand, and dried in the iron roasting-pan. When thus prepared, less of the yellow juice exuding, the leaves retain a brighter green color, and more of their narcotic quality. Hence Dr. Von Siebold conjectures that all black and green teas differ solely from the mode of drying the leaves, but without the use of copper. Yet it must be remembered that Linnæus held them to be of two distinct plants; and that in the best European botanical gardens—*e. g.* at this moment at Leyden, where Dr. Siebold resides—two distinct plants, with somewhat differently shaped leaves, are shown as the black and the green tea plants. When fresh dried, the tea is delicately susceptible of odors, and requires to the carefully guarded from their influence.

Ere quitting this subject, a few words must be said of Japanese gardeners, although their horticultural skill should rather entitle them to rank amongst the artists or artificers than the agriculturists. These gardeners value themselves alike upon the art of dwarfing, and also of unnaturally enlarging, all natural productions. They exhibit, in the miniature gardens of the towns, full-grown trees of various kinds, three feet high, with heads three feet in diameter. These dwarf-trees are reared in flower-pots, as alluded to in one of the poems before quoted; and when they bear luxuriant branches upon a distorted stem, the very *acmé* of perfection is attained; or, to speak more correctly, it might be supposed attained, had not president Meylan, in the year 1826, seen a box, which he describes as one inch in diameter by three inches high, but which Fischer represents, somewhat less incredibly, as four inches long, one and a half wide, and six high, in which were actually growing and thriving a bamboo, a fir, and a plum-tree, the latter in full blossom. The price of this portable grove was 1,200 Dutch gulden, or about £100.

As examples of the success of these horticulturists in the opposite branch of their art, Meylan describes plum-trees covered with blossoms, each blossom four times the size of the cabbage-rose—of course, not producing fruit, which the Japanese appear not greatly to value—and of radishes weighing from fifty to sixty pounds; radishes of fifteen pounds weight he speaks of as of common occurrence. This *gigantifying* art, to coin a word, is more beneficially applied to fir-trees: many of these growing in the grounds of temples are represented as extraordinarily large. No dimensions of trunks are stated, but we are told that the branches springing at the height of seven or eight feet are led out, sometimes across ponds and supported upon props, to such a length, that they give a shade of three hundred feet in diameter. Thunberg also mentions a pine he saw near Odowara near Yedo, the branches of which were twenty paces long, and supported on poles, the whole forming a vegetating covering over a summer-house.*

* [To the person acquainted with Chinese arts and agriculture, many of the operations described in this article will be seen to bear a very close resemblance to those practiced in the former kingdom. The cultivation of rice and tea is conducted on the same plan; the taste for vegetable monstrosities, as dwarfed trees, crooked and fantastic shaped bamboos, &c., is peculiar to both; many of the processes employed in agriculture, as will as in other occupations, are the same in both countries; and lastly, many of the features of the social system are apparently identical.]

ART. IV. *The Hongkong Gazette: Nos. 1 and 2, May 1st and 15th, 1841, containing official notices of the government and population of the island.*

THESE two numbers afford the best information we have of the new possession of the British crown in the east. "A gazette will be published, under the authority of the government of this island (Hongkong), at semi-monthly periods from this date," May 1st 1841, "with a view to afford greater publicity to the general orders that may from time to time be issued by the officers of the British government and forces. The sheet will be filled up, when it is found necessary, by the insertion of such statistical returns and other public documents as shall be deemed valuable or interesting." The 1st number contains a translation of Keshen's memorial, published in our last, with the following public notices.

No. 1.

Captain William Caine, of her majesty's 26th (or Cameronian) regiment of infantry, is appointed Chief Magistrate of the island of Hongkong, pending her majesty's further pleasure, and all persons repairing thither are required to respect the authority in him vested, agreeably to the annexed warrant.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, H. M. Plenipotentiary,
Charged with the government of the island of Hongkong.

WARRANT. By CHARLES ELLIOT, esquire, her majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., &c., charged with the government of the island of Hongkong:

Pending her majesty's further pleasure, I do hereby constitute and appoint you, William Caine, esquire, captain in her majesty's 26th (or Cameronian) regiment of infantry, to be Chief Magistrate of the island of Hongkong; and I do further authorize and require you to exercise authority, according to the laws, customs and usages of China, as near as may be (every description of torture excepted), for the preservation of the peace, and the protection of life and property over all the native inhabitants in the said island and the harbors thereof.

And I do further authorize and require you, in any case where the crime, according to Chinese law, shall involve punishments and penalties exceeding the following scale in severity, to remit the case for the judgment of the head of the government for the time being.

Scale:—Imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for more than 3 months; or penalties exceeding $400.

Corporal punishment exceeding 100 lashes. Capital punishment.

And I do further require you, in all cases followed by sentence or infliction of punishment, to keep a record, containing a brief statement of the case, and copy of the sentence.

And I further authorize and require you to exercise magisterial and police authority over all persons whatever (other than natives of the island, or persons subject to the mutiny act, or to the general law for the government of the fleet), who shall be found committing breaches of the peace, on shore or in the harbors of the island, or breaches of any regulation to be issued from time to time by this government, according to the customs and usages of British police law.

And I do hereby authorize you, for the police purposes herein-before specified, to arrest, detain, discharge, and punish such offenders, according to the principles and practice of general British police law.

And all persons, subject to the mutiny act, or the general law for the government of the fleet, found committing police or other offenses, shall be handed over to their proper military superiors for punishment.

And I do further authorize and require you, to detain in safe custody any person whatever, found committing crimes and offenses within the government of Hongkong, amounting to felony, according to the law of England; forthwith reporting your proceedings herein, and the grounds thereof, to the head of the government for the time being. And for all your lawful proceedings in the premises, this Warrant shall be your sufficient protection and authority.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Macao, at this thirtieth day of April, in the year 1841. CHARLES ELLIOT.

No. 2.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The following Rules and Regulations for the preservation of the peace, and the maintenance of due subordination on board the British merchant shipping, now at anchor or hereafter arriving within the port of Hongkong, are published for the information of all whom it may concern.

SECTION 1. *Of the functions of the magistrate.*

REG. No. 1. To repair forthwith on board of any British ship, sending or making the signal for assistance (signals hereinafter specified), by reason of the riotous state of the crew, and, if a state of actual violence or resistance to authority shall exist, to take instant and energetic measures for the restoration of the peace and due subordination.

REG. No. 2. Fire-arms in no case to be used on such occasions, except for the protection of life, till the magistrate, or in his absence the commanding officer of the ship, or one of the constables of police, shall have, audibly and ineffectually, made the following proclamation (or words to the like effect): "Our sovereign Lady the Queen commands all persons here assembled, immediately to disperse themselves, and to return peaceably to the performance of their duties. God save the Queen."

REG. No. 3. The Magistrate on the spot, after summary inquiry into the occasion of any riot, may issue his warrant for the apprehension of any persons who shall appear to him to have acted as ringleaders, either leaving them for safe custody on board their own ships, or committing them to jail, as he may judge best under the circumstances.

SECTION 2. *Of the offenses cognizable by the magistrate, and the penalties thereunto attached.*

REG. No. 1. Offence.	Penalty.
1. Drunkenness with riot, either on board a ship, or on shore.	1. Confinement, with, or without, hard labor, not exceeding two weeks,—or a penalty not exceeding 20 shillings, or both—according to the particular gravity of the offense, and its frequency.
2. Contempt of the authority of the magistrate on any occasion of inquiry.	2. Either of the above penalties.
3. Disobedience of orders to desist from riotous conduct, or abusive and menacing language tending to the disturbance of the peace and of due subordination.	3. Confinement in the like manner, not exceeding 14 days,—or a penalty, not exceeding £2 10*s.*; or both according to the circumstances.
4. Ringleaders in riots, attended with violence towards officers, or resistance to the magistrate, or the constables of police, engaged in the restoration of the peace.	4. Confinement in like manner, not exceeding one calendar month,—or a penalty not exceeding £5,—or both, according to the circumstances.

REG. No. 2. A decision against a prisoner involving higher penalties, or longer confinement, than those set down in the 1st and 2d specification, needs the the sanction of the head of the government, or in his absence of

the deputy superintendent, and is therefore not to be pronounced by the Magistrate, till that sanction has been received, the prisoners being remanded after the closing of the evidence on the defence.

REG. No. 3. All other offenses of a more aggravated nature, or not specified above, to be reported to the head of the government by the Magistrate, and the prisoners to be left in confinement according to the customs and usages of the sea service, pending further instructions under his hand; or to be committed to jail.

REG. No. 4. All prisoners to be maintained on the half allowance of provisions (without spirits), for which maintenance, a sum of 9*d* per diem shall be paid, and charged against their wages.

REG. No. 5. If the prisoner shall have been confined on board the ship to which he belongs, no charge shall be made for his maintenance.

REG. No. 6. Commanders of ships to which prisoners belong, under confinement according to these rules and regulations, are at liberty to hire laborers to supply their place, charging the daily expense to the wages of the prisoners.

REG. No. 7. In the case of prisoners not having wages enough to meet the penalties they have incurred, the magistrate may remit the same at the end of their confinement, and the want of funds may not be made a ground for detention beyond the period originally determined.

REG. No. 8. Commanders of ships, who have been called upon to pay penalties out of seamen's wages, to be furnished with a certificate by this government.

REG. No. 9. Nothing herein contained to be construed, to prevent the commander of any ship from restraining his crew, by such lawful means as he may see fit to use on his own responsibility, and without making application for police assistance.

SECTION 3. *Of the signals to be made by British ships, requiring assistance, by reason of the riotous state of the crew.*

REG. No. 1. In the day time, ensign, union downwards to be hoisted wherever most conspicuous or convenient, and a musket to be fired to draw attention. In the night time, three or four lights in the after rigging, at irregular heights, and firing of single muskets, to be repeated at intervals till assistance arrives.

SECTION 4. *Of the rate at which payments are to be made, and the disposal of penalties.*

REG. No. 1. All payments and penalties, made or incurredunder these rules and regulations, to be at the rate of 5*s*. the Spanish dollar.

REG. No. 2. All penalties, levied agreeably to these regulations, to be for the use of Her Majesty, in part payment for the police expenses of this government.

SECTION 5. *Of the manner in which seamen or others on board British ships are to seek redress.*

REG. No. 1. Any person having a complaint of ill usage to proceed respectfully to the commander, or commanding officer, and to request to be allowed to repair on shore to the office of the magistrate; and, failing redress by that means, to forward a letter to the head of the government, in order that such present inquiry and remedy may be had as the case demands.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Macao, this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

CHARLES ELLIOT, H. M. Plenipotentiary,
Charged with the government of the island of Hongkong.

In the second number are given the names of the villages and hamlets on the island with the number of their estimated population.

The list is as follows, the names being written as they are pronounced on the spot.

No. 3.

Chek-chu, 赤柱	the capital, a large town.	*Population* 2000
Heongkong, 香港	A large fishing village.	200
Wong-nei-chung, 黃坭涌	An agricultural village.	300
Kung-lam' 公岩	Stone-quarry—Poor village.	200
Shek-lup, 石凹	Do. Do.	150
Soo-ke-wan, 掃箕灣	Do. Large village.*	1200
Tai-shek-ha, 大石下	Stone quarry, a hamlet,	20
Kwun-tai-loo, 群大路	Fishing village.	50
Soo-koon-poo, 掃竿浦	A hamlet.	10
Hung-heong-loo, 紅香爐	Hamlet.	50
Sai-wan, 柴灣	Hamlet.	30
Tai long, 大浪	Fishing hamlet.	5
Too-te-wan, 土地灣	Stone quarry, a hamlet.	60
Tai-tam, 大潭	Hamlet, near Tytam bay.	20
Soo-koo-wan, 索鼓灣	Hamlet.	30
Shek-tong-chuy, 石塘嘴	Stone-quarry. Hamlet.	25
Chun-hum, 春坎	Deserted fishing hamlet.	00
Tseen-suy-wan, 淺水灣	Do.	00
Sum-suy-wan, 深水灣	Do.	00
Shek-pae, 石牌	Do.	00
		4350
In the Bazaar. - - - - - - - - - -		800
In the Boats, - - - - - - - - - -		2000
Laborers from Kowlung. - - - - - - -		300
	Actual present population.	7,450

The Isthmus of Kowlung, or Tresemshatsuy, 尖沙嘴 contains about 800 people.

Kowlung 九龍, Taipang 大鵬, and Lye moon 鯉魚門, are villages and places near the isthmus.

* The population of this place is migratory: the place is often completely deserted, and the present influx of inhabitants depends upon the great demand for stone.

ART. V. *Journal of Occurrences: the war spirit; the new cabinet; military operations at Ningpo and Chusan; murder of captain Stead, and visit of the Columbine; death of Mr. Field and the loss of two British officers; pirates and fishermen; the new tsotang in Macao and his edicts; Lin's departure for Chĕkeäng; punishment for talking on politics; interruption of trade at Canton; perfidy and cruelty of the government; the prefect's edict and captain Elliot's notice; the plot and attack on the British forces; seizure and release of American merchants; fires in the suburbs; rifling the factories; fire-rafts; bombardment; future operations.*

WAR, and nothing but war, seems now contemplated and resolved on by the Chinese, from one extreme of the empire to the other. War against queen Victoria and her subjects is to be waged, without mercy, at all points, and by all means. 'Exterminate the rebels!' 'exterminate the rebels!' are the reiterated orders that come in quick succession from the one man occupying the dragon-throne. It is said by many of the Chinese, who suppose they know the truth of the matter, that the emperor will listen to no proposals for an amicable arrangement with the rebels, and is angry when any such are brought to his notice, while he threatens with death the man who may dare to talk of making peace with the English!

The gratification hoped for, as expressed on the 26th of January, in the address to 'my lords and gentlemen' from the British throne, cannot be realized: it was a vain hope: her majesty's sentiments, however, deserve to be put on record, in contrast with the imperial will of her elder brother. She says,

"Having deemed it necessary to send to the coast of China a naval and military force to demand reparation and redress for injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the emperor of China, and for indignities offered to an agent of my crown, I at the same time appointed plenipotentiaries to treat upon these matters with the Chinese government. The plenipotentiaries were, by the last accounts, in negotiation with the government of China; and it will be a source of much gratification to me, if that government shall be induced, by its own sense of justice, to bring these matters to a speedy settlement by an amicable arrangement."

A new cabinet has been formed by the emperor. Keshen the 3d, and Elepoo the 5th, members of the Nuy Kŏ, or Imperial Cabinet, have been displaced, and Paouhing 寶興 a Mantchou, and Yiking 奕經 also a Mantchou, have been placed in their stead. These new members are leading ministers of the war party; the first is distantly, and the second closely, connected with the imperial family. Concerning the fate of Keshen we have nothing as yet but rumors. We trust his life will not be required to appease the wrath of his master. The opinion has been expressed by many—officers and gentlemen—in Canton, that it will not.

Military operations for defense of Ningpo and Chusan, since the British evacuated the latter place, have been carried forward with the utmost dispatch of which the Chinese are capable. This we were led to suspect from the tenor of imperial orders, and the circumstances of the case. By the visit of the Columbine the fact of such works being in progress is confirmed. Similar preparations are going on along the whole line of coast, and heavy drafts are being made on the imperial and provincial treasuries for their accomplishment.

The report of the death of captain Stead, of the Pestonjee Bomanjee, noticed on page 182 in our number for March, is confirmed by intelligence which captain Clarke obtained at or near Singlo, a few miles from Ketow point. The natives in one village fled in consternation, as the Columbine's boat approached the shore. At another, not far from the same, the people, who manifested no alarm, declared that the foreigner had been beaten to death at the former village.

The visit of the Columbine, capt. Clarke, with a dispatch for the government of Chĕkeäng, was spurned, and all intercourse denied; and not only so, but the most unequivocal demonstrations of hostilities were made. She returned to Hongkong on the 11th.

The death of Mr. Field, who was lost with two officers of the Blenheim on the 26th of March, has been already noticed, on page 182. The body of Mr. Field was found washed up on shore, off the the Barrier on the morning of the 1st ultimo. It was easily recognized, and the marks it bore left little or no room to doubt that his death had been caused by violence. The only conclusion regarding the two officers is that they have also suffered the same fate, by the same hands—doubtless piratical. The whole truth of this case, and that of the Black Joke and some others, will probably never be fully disclosed in this world: if it could, and the government were implicated, the case of these sufferers should be registered with that of those in the Spanish ship Bilbaino. That the provincial authorities deny all knowledge of the case is naught—for again and again it has been proved that 'they know not what truth is.'

Pirates, always numerous in troublesome times on these coasts, have of late showed themselves unusually bold and daring. In repeated instances they have approached European boats; but, except it may be in the case of Mr. Field's boat noticed above, they seem not to have had any success.

On the unarmed fishing-boats, these 'water-thieves,' as the Chinese call pirates, have been more successful. Several have been cut off—the boats destroyed and the people killed. This (the government being otherwise occupied) has constrained the fishermen to arm for self-protection. On the 10th of the month some three hundred of these fishing smacks were in the Inner Harbor of Macao. They have procured a few small guns and again disappeared. There are other reasons assigned for their presence here: one, given by the 'mandarins,' is that the fish outside are scarce just now! Another is that they were going to carry divers up the river to attack the queen's ships near Canton! It is quite true that they have succeeded in capturing some of the pirates.

A new tsotang, or under-magistrate, arrived in Macao about the middle of the month, and has issued several proclamations—one forbidding the Chinese to sell strong drink to foreigners, another threatening punishment to bandits and robbers, a third prohibiting all the good natives to embrace the religion of the foreigners or to assume their dress, and a fourth disallowing their serving the barbarians as chair-bearers, nurses, &c.

Lin, late commissioner, governor, &c., left Canton for Chěkeäng early in this month, leading 2000 soldiers, for the defense of Ningpo, Chinhae, Chusan, &c.

Summary punishment was inflicted upon a 'traitorous native' on the 8th instant in the streets of Canton. The man had presumed to speak regarding the business in hand between the Chinese and foreigners. Accordingly it was necessary that he should be disciplined and others admonished. Two small sticks—little mimic flags—were stuck one through each ear, so as to stand erect one on either side of his head. His hands were bound behind his back, and then with one man beating a gong before him, and another following to beat his bare back with a rattan, he was marched through the streets of the city under a guard of soldiers.

Interruption of the trade, which had been carried on with unusual dispatch during the last month, and first half of the present, was at length again to be interrupted. The Horatio was the first ship that sailed from Whampoa after the raising of the blockade; she went to sea on the 12th ult. The Akbar followed on the 14th, and others soon succeeded. Thus business went on until Friday night, the 21st instant, when the scene changed, hostilities by fire and sword commencing at dead of night.

The perfidy and cruelty of the Chinese government has been exhibited in the late rupture in a manner that will deprive its officers of all sympathy for whatever sufferings they may have to bear. The conduct of these officers has been false and treacherous to a degree of which we had supposed man, even but half-civilized, quite incapable. Such treachery deserves the strongest reprehension, with punishment the most signal and exemplary. When such treachery can be practiced with impunity a government cannot long exist. And if the Great Pure dynasty must be supported by such means, its downfall will be no matter of surprise or regret.

When the advanced squadron reached the gates of the city, on the 18th of March, its government and people were spared without ransom, on condition of their ceasing from hostilities, and allowing an immediate restoration of trade. There was neither doubt nor equivocation in the terms of agreement. Nothing but good faith was needed to render the engagement permanent and safe. In a measure, the Chinese officers succeeded in restoring confidence. The people returned to their homes and shops in the city, and business commenced. On the first of this month, there were all the appearances of peace, and little concern was manifested for the safety of persons or property in the provincial city. Such were the *appearances*: but they were *all false and treacherous.*

This falsehood and this treachery were early known to many natives, as they now confess, and were suspected by some few foreigners. Fresh troops were daily arriving at the city: but, it was said, they had been ordered hither by the emperor, and sufficient time had not elapsed for the orders to be countermanded. They were quartered in the city, because the temples there afforded them convenient shelter from the rains of the season. New cannon were being cast at Fatshan, because many of the old ones had become useless. Thus and thus the Chinese excused every overt act that attracted notice, while in secret they were maturing their plans and collecting the means for destruction.

When it was stipulated that Canton should be spared, it was known to the Chinese that the objects of the expedition would be pressed northward. The 15th of this month, according to common report, was the day fixed for a detachment to move from Hongkong and proceed to Amoy. Preparations were made accordingly. But before this day arrived, alarm in Canton had caused thousands of natives to leave the city; while the foreign merchants were by no means free from anxiety, believing, as many of them did, that the local government was meditating evil.

On the 10th, H. B. M.'s plenipotentiary proceeded to Canton in the Nemesis; on the 11th had an interview with the prefect, and left the city the same evening. Captain Elliot was accompanied by Mrs. Elliot—thus showing the Chinese that he entertained no suspicions of their breaking faith. We do not know what information was gained by this visit and interview with the prefect, but we suspect there was no longer any doubt in the plenipotentiary's mind of the certainty of a speedy rupture. Operations were planned accordingly. The expedition to Amoy was postponed; and the only question appeared to be; How it should move on Canton—should it wait for the Chinese to complete their plans, or should it strike first?

On the 17th captain Elliot again left Macao; and the commander-in-chief, sir Hugh Gough, and the senior officer of the squadron sir Le Fleming Senhouse, at nearly the same time, proceeded with their forces towards Canton.

The new guns, cast at Fatshan, had been brought to the city, and numerous batteries were erected along the river's bank from one end of the suburbs to the other, manned by full complements of soldiers. Guns and soldiers were also lodged in warehouses and temples near the river, and elsewhere in the suburbs.

Under such circumstances it was not surprising that men, women, and children, fled from the city in crowds. Many of the foreign merchants also hastened to remove with their effects, when the prefect issued the following edict, under the seals of his office.

"Yu, the acting prefect of Canton, issues this edict for public information, in order to calm the feelings of the merchants, and to tranquilize commercial business. It appears that the detachments of troops for Canton have all successively arrived; the laws for the army, however, are very strict, and without being commissioned, soldiers can never move about to create disturbance. Still it is

feared that, as the military hosts are gathered in clouds, the merchants of all nations here engaged in commerce, hearing thereof, will tremble with alarm, not knowing where these things will end. Some, frightened out of their wits, may abandon their goods and secretly go away; and others may not know whether to expect quiet or danger; while all cherish their fearful apprehensions. Those foreign merchants who are respectfully obedient, are viewed as noways different from the children of the celestial dynasty; and the imperial commissioner and general pacificator of the rebels, and the high ministers and joint commissioners, with their excellencies the governor and lieutenant-governor, managing all things with due consideration, assuredly will not involve the good and the upright in trouble. These merchants, being respectfully obedient, ought to be protected from all injury, and the goods which they have brought with them ought also to be preserved in safety. It is therefore right to issue this edict for full information. And accordingly, this is published, for the assurance of the merchants of every country trading at Canton: to you, who have always been respectfully obedient and long enjoyed our commerce, the high officers of the celestial dynasty in fulfilling the gracious pleasure of his imperial majesty towards foreigners, will give full protection to the utmost of their strength. Should native robbers and bandits come out to plunder or molest you, they shall be punished with increased severity; and any goods carried off shall be restored, so that the smallest loss shall not be sustained. And you, the said foreign merchants, ought also, on your part, to remain quiet in your lawful pursuits, continuing your trade as usual without alarm or suspicion; but joining with the disturbed affairs will give occasion for subsequent repentance. A special edict."

Copies of this edict were put into the hands of the foreign merchants, and pasted up on their factories and in the steets. This was done Thursday, the 20th. The next day captain Elliot issued at Canton the following

"*Circular.*

"In the present situation of circumstances her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary feels it his duty to recommend that the British and other foreigners, now remaining in the factories, should retire from Canton before sunset.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, H. B. M.'s plenipotentiary.

"British Factory, 21st May, 1841.

The plot was now to be developed—we say plot, because there is no doubt that, in violation of their engagement, the high officers had concerted and matured a scheme to attack simultaneously the British forces at all points, and also to make prisoners of *all* the foreign merchants in Canton.

At about 11 *o'clock, Friday night, the Chinese began the attack*, with fire rafts, which were sent off against the vessels of the advanced squadron at Canton, and at the same time against the Alligator off Howqua's fort. This was the signal for general attack, when the cannonading commenced at every point where the Chinese could bring their guns to bear on their enemies, and was continued during the whole night. They failed utterly. The cutter Louisa and schooner Aurora, anchored off the factories, were in imminent danger both from the rafts and from the guns of a battery which had been erected abreast of them on shore. The Algerine returned the fire from the battery at Shameen with good effect; and the 'Goddess of Vengeance,' hastily getting up her steam, gave the Tartar lads on shore a good supply of round-shot, shells, and rockets. A few spent shots struck the factories, but did no great damage. Messrs. Coolidge

and Morss, with a few of their people, were the only foreigners who remained at the factories during the night.

Saturday morning, the 22d, at an early hour, a boat, belonging to the American ship Morrison, with four seamen, an officer and three passengers, pushed off for Whampoa, carrying a "chop" written in large characters, and so displayed that it could easily be read. The boat was fired on, before she was out of sight of the factories, and the passengers and the crew (excepting one man, who is said to have been killed) were taken prisoners, and carried into the city. Of the whole party, one only escaped without wounds, and some were severely injured. Such conduct in the face of the prefect's edict ought not to be passed without the severest chastisement.

The Louisa and Aurora received a few shot, but succeeded in retiring in good style down the Macao passage.

At daylight, the Modeste, Pylades, Algerine, and Nemesis—having now done with the fire-rafts,—moved up to silence the western fort at Shameen. This done, the Nemesis, followed by boats at some distance, pushed further on to the destruction of a large flotilla, lying near the westernmost packhouses, where 39 war-junks and fishing smacks, and about as many fire-boats, were burnt.

During the morning—at about 8 o'clock,—the rabble began to enter the factories; and all those east of Hog-lane were *gutted.* The large mirrors, chandeliers, &c., in the British Hall were all dashed to pieces. The clock and all its appurtenances were hauled down, not excepting the vane on the top of the belfrey. The rabble also entered the chapel, destroying everything they could lay their hands on, not excepting the beautiful stone monument and tablet, erected on the east wall in memory of one of the former chiefs of the British factory.

In the midst of this confusion, Mr. Morss succeeded in getting his boat from the factory to the river, and effected an escape to the Nemesis, and in safety reached Whampoa. Mr. Coolidge was not so fortunate, but was carried off into the city, where he met the party that had been taken from the boat of the Morrison. More particulars concerning their treatment shall be given in the sequel—suffice it here to remark, that they were all released on Monday.

The confusion and consternation of Saturday were evidently somewhat increased by two fires, one of which broke out in the western suburbs near the fort at Shameen, the other was on the south of the river in Honam. They did not burn very extensively. By nightfall all was quiet.

T*he fire-rafts, boats and junks* were numerous, and the Chinese hoped to have done great damage therewith. Besides those which were put in motion in Friday night, others on subsequent days were set on fire further down the river, attempting the destruction, some at the Bogue of the Wellesley, and some of the Scaleby Castle near the Second Bar. In the latter instance, which happened on the 24th, a very serious accident occurred. By a boat's crew from the Scaleby, one of the rafts on shore was boarded, and some of the

combustibles being thrown into the boat, and the raft set on fire, the boat drew off; but the fire seeming not to take, the boat returned and on reaching the raft an explosion took place, throwing combustibles and cinders into the air, some of which fell into the boat causing the powder there to explode: eighteen men were injured, of whom three or four are dead.

On Monday, the 24th, sir Hugh Gough and sir Le Fleming Senhouse, having the preceding day come up with their forces, movements commenced for *general attack and bombardment.* Full and exact details of these, it is not now in our power to give—but our readers shall have them in our next. The course of the river is nearly due east from Canton to Whampoa; and a few rods west of the factories, which are say 150 yards from the southwest corner of the city, is the Macao Passage running due south; a little farther west there is a bend, and you may ascend one branch of the river in a northerly direction, while the other branch leads off to Fatshan. Up this northern branch, the land forces, about 2000 strong, with some ten or twelve pieces of artillery, chiefly in native boats, were moved by the Nemesis from the Macao passage; and during the same night, or early on Tuesday, they took possession of the heights on the north in the rear of the city—a position commanding the whole plain on which Canton and its suburbs are built. While this was being done, the forces for the attack on the south side had got into position at proper distances on the river from one extreme of the suburbs to the other. Attacked nearly at the same time both on the north and south, the Chinese troops soon fled from the hills and the suburbs into the city. Once on Tuesday the prefect came out to the Hyacinth with a flag of truce, but his proposals could not be accepted, and the cannonading continued during the 25th. The report is that $1,000,000 were delivered on board the Hyacinth on the 27th, and that similar payments were to be made on *seven* more days in succession—as a ransom for the city. Of the losses sustained, and of the arrangements for the captured, we are as yet uninformed. The numbers of killed and wounded, on the part of the Chinese must have been great. Some of the English troops have also fallen.

Future operations, on the part of the British government, must now needs be pushed on with all possible dispatch and decision—the forces stopping nothing short of the walls of the capital. "China must bend or break." The exclusive spirit of the government, and the false and treacherous conduct of its officers, are incompatible with every principle of right and reason. Strong reïnforcements are, we suppose, near at hand, and the world has now just reason to expect that *Great Britain will do what is necessary to establish free and friendly relations between this empire and the other nations of the earth.* The principles and usages common among other states, securing free intercourse with reciprocal rites and privileges, must be acknowledged and established here. Nothing short of this will answer the demands of the age, or the expectations of the many millions of spectators of the British expedition to China.

Date Due

Ap 19 '45			
Ap 27 '45			
F 4 '46			